THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 89. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

Basis of Settlement of the Alabama Claims Agreed Upon—England's Responsibility for the Alabama's Depredations Conceded—Final Decisions to be Made Within Two Years.

It is understood that the Joint High Commission have concluded a convention containing the basis of a settlement of the Alabama claims. It would seem that the questions for adjustment pending between the United States and Great Britain are considered separately, and the plan proposed for their settlement is to be embodied in distinct conventions or treaties, which, of course, are subject on our side to the ratification of the Senate. It is said that the convention for the settlement of the Alabama claims has been signed by all the commissioners; that it is divided into eight articles, substantially as follows:—

First, The high contracting parties agree to be bound in their conduct by the rule that a nation shall be responsible for depredations committed on a friendly power by a vessel fitted out and manned at a neutral port.

Second, The high contracting parties shall hereafter enforce this rule in their treaties with all foreign powers, and will endeavor to induce the adoption of this rule as a principle of international law.

Third. The class of claims known as Alabama claims shall be submitted to a commission to consist of five members, one to be appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, one by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, one by the Emperor of Brazil, one by the President of the Republic of Switzerland, and one by the King of Italy. This commission shall meet at Washington, within six months after the ratification of this convention. The commission shall decide the responsibility of Great Britain in each case and award the damages that may be found. If either of the three powers last mentioned fails to appoint a commissioner the vacancy shall be filled by the King of Sweden and Norway.

Fourth. In case of a vacancy in the commission the vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

Fifth. The members of the commission shall be sworn not to be prejudiced in advance, and to decide each claim on the evidence presented to them, being guided, however, by the rule laid down in the first article of this convention, namely, that a nation shall be responsible for depredations committed on a friendly power by a vessel fitted out and manned at a neutral port. All claims shall be filed within the commission within six months after their meeting, unless good reasons be shown for delay, in which case the commission may extend the time for the presentation of claims. Final decisions upon all claims must be made within two years from the time of the first meeting of the commission. All sums of money in payment of claims shall be paid in gold at Washington in such manner as the commission may direct. No decision of the commission shall be binding on either of the high contracting parties unless agreed to by one of the two commissioners representing those high contracting parties.

Sixth. This article empowers the commission to employ all necessary clerks and assistants, provides that the expenses of the commission shall be borne equally by the high contracting parties, and that all bills shall be paid on the vouchers of the commissioners, and enters into the details with reference to these matters.

Seventh. This article provides that in case the commission should fail to agree on any specific claims, such claims shall be referred to a board of three members, one to be appointed by the President of the United States, with the sanction of the Senate, one by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and one by the Emperor of Russia. This board shall meet at New York, within six months after the adjournment of the other commission, shall take testimony at length and decide as to facts, amounts due, etc. This provision is evidently intended to cover doubtful cases, with reference to which the other commission has not time to take the necessary testimony.

Eighth. The last article relates to the expenses of the board last named, and is similar to article sixth in all essential particulars.

Such, it is said, is the basis of agreement which the Joint High Commission has come to for the settlement of the Alabama claims.

THE EJECTMENTS FROM BOOTH'S THEATRE.

They Were Not in Consequence of Mr. Booth's Sensitiveness to Criticism.

The report in the various morning papers yesterday of the obtaining of an order from the Supreme Court requiring Mr. Edwin Booth to show cause why Paul F. Nicholson and A. R. Cazauran should not be admitted to his theatre upon paying the regular admittance fee and behaving themselves, was so worded as to convey the impression that the refusal to admit Messrs. Nicholson and Cazauran was in consequence of certain denunciatory articles contained in a paper repectively owned and edited by them. In correction of this, Mr. J. H. Magonigle, the business manager of Booth's Theatre, insts that the refusal to admit these persons was not based upon any criticism of Mr. Booth's acting or Mr. Booth's character published by them, and that the order, which emanated from him, in consequence of which they were refused admission, was meant to apply to only one of them, and was issued as applied to him because Mr. Magonigle believed him to be an improper person, who should be excluded from the theatre as a matter of justice and protection towards the ladies and gentlemen constituting the rest of the audience.

Mr. Magonigle also detailed yesterday the business transactions between himself and Messrs. Nicholson and Cazauran which had led to the hostility of the latter towards Mr. Booth's establishment. He said that some time ago Mr. Nicholson was publishing a programme for circulation in the various theatres, and applied to him for the exclusive right to circulate such programme in Booth's Theatre; that an arrangement to this effect was entered into, and soon after Mr. Nicholson asked Mr. Magonigle for a certificate that his publication was the only programme authorized to be circulated in that theatre; that the certificate was given, and that then Mr. Nicholson printed this certificate at the head of his columns (though he had said he only wanted it to help him in canvassing for advertisements), thus making the management of Booth's Theatre to some extent responsible for the contents of the programme; that soon after the programme commenced attacking the management of Niblo's Garden, upon which Mr. Magonigle sent for Messrs. Nicholson and Cazauran and told them that they must discontinue such attacks; that they promised to do so, but soon after made a personal attack in the programme upon Mr. Theodore Moss, of Wallack's Theatre; that he again sent for them and warned them to discontinue their attacks, which they again promised to do; that they next attacked Mr. Lester Wallack, were again warned to desist, and again promised to do so; that after all this they violently attacked Miss Nilsson, with whom Mr. Magonigle was at that very time negotiating an engagement at Booth's Theatre, thus directly interfering with and injuring the business of that theatre; that upon this Mr. Magonigle wrote them a note withdrawing the patronage of Booth's Theatre from their programme; that his course in excluding the programme from the theatre was followed by every other manager in the city, thus causing the programme to suspend publication; and that then Messrs. Nicholson and Cazauran started a small weekly paper, and soon after devoted sixteen columns of it to an anonymous article purporting to be a criticism of Booth's "Richelieu," but filled with the grossest personal abuse of Mr. Booth. Mr. Magonigle said further, that since the termination of his business relations with Mr. Cazauran he had evidence of his bad character, and upon that ground, and that alone, had issued the order to deny him admission to the theatre, and that the application of that order Mr. Nicholson was the result of a misapprehension of the order on the part of the ticket-seller and the doorkeeper.—*N. Y World, to-day.*

To Astronomers.

N York tribine will you please publish Ap 11, 71

A Great Wonder in the starey firmament for a number of weeks there has been discovred in different directions moving bodies resembling bright stars moveing zig zag in quick motion in resemblance of A boys kite playing in the air back and forth up & down moveing away a great distance & then returning generally going westward sometimes East & N & South at eve one in the East one running on the Line of the sun in midsunner at about 11 oclock & numbers No. W. & West Where is our astronomers have they gone to sleep I should Like to hear from them.

Madisom Ville Ley Co Pa —*Tribune.*

—A Welsh musical convention was recently held at Cambria, Wisconsin.

—Bluebirds—"Tis said the little birds feel blue, because their bills are over dew.

—An ex-German poet and philosopher is now porter in a Detroit hotel. Rum did it.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The French Revolution

Communists Offer to Betray Paris.

No Treaty with Armed Rebels

Heavy Artillery Fighting.

No Sign of the Coup de Main.

Reaction in Favor of the Priests.

The Versaillists All Around Paris.

Demonstration at Boulogne.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Rogues not True to One Another.

VERSAILLES, April 13—P. M.—An offer has been made by two of the commanders of the National Guards to betray to the Versailles Government two of the city gates for 350,000 francs apiece. Similar offers were also made by some of the leading men in regard to the delivery of the Forts Issy and Vanvres for a million francs each. M. Thiers declined this proposition.

Yesterday

The Delegates from the Insurgents

arrived. M. Thiers refused to treat with Rebels in arms.

False Reports.

The report of the defeat of the Government troops at Asnieres and Clamart is untrue. The forces there only retreated to draw the insurgents out.

Insurgent Prisoners.

All the insurgents taken prisoners are sent to Brest. A party of them on the way murdered one of their guards, and eight of the prisoners were shot for it the next day.

The Army and the Assembly

are discontented because M. Thiers will not permit a *coup de main* on Paris.

A solemn

Requiem Mass

was celebrated at the Cathedral to-day for Generals Thomas and Lecomte. A vast and influential congregation assisted.

There are now

No Troops at Versailles;

hey are all around Paris.

Firing at Paris.

PARIS, April 13—Evening.—Firing has been going on all day from Valerien with heavy naval guns. The Versailles troops are concentrating at Choisy, Creteil, Nanterre, and St. Germain, up to the neutral Prussian line.

To-day the bridges were crowded to see

The Artillery Duel.

At Trocadero a window was broken by concussion. The house No. 2 Rue Presbourg has been struck by twelve shells and greatly damaged.

Shells are Falling

continually in the city. Two million francs worth of house property has already been destroyed. The fighting still continues, but a great attack is expected to-night. The view of the fight last night from Vanvres was magnificent. The heavens were one blaze of fire. The rifle firing was the heaviest ever heard, and the crash of mitrailleuses continual. The Versailles troops were badly repulsed, and he insurgents are proud of their victory. The bridge of Porte Maillot was severely damaged.

Demonstration at Boulogne.

BOULOGNE, Friday, Midnight, April 14.—A demonstration from Boulogne in favor of Paris and the Commune has been arranged for Sunday, when the National Guards will parade.

Lull in the Contest.

PARIS, Friday Evening, April 14.—There is a comparative lull in the contest. The Nationals are anxious to attack. General Cluseret insists on confining their movements to defensive operations.

Three Gunboats

shelled Sevres and St. Cloud to-day. One of the National Guard was shot this morning for killing his captain. He confessed to the shooting of five other officers.

Petroleum Shells

have been prepared for throwing into Mount Valerien.

The Church of St. Roche

has been seized by the Nationals and the people ejected.

Religious Reaction.

A crowd collected in the street, and a woman denounced a man attired in plain clothes as a priest. The crowd took the man's part, and the woman was beaten terribly. This is the first sign of reaction in favor of the priests.

Paris Municipal Rights.

LONDON, April 15.—Advices from Versailles state that the bill giving municipal rights to Paris has been finally adopted by the National Assembly.

The Concentration of Loyal Troops

continues at Versailles. It is known that the Paris Commune is making preparations for a siege. There is a comparative lull in the fighting.

VERSAILLES, April 15.—M. Thiers has issued another circular, in which he says the

Fighting of the Last Two Days

has been of an unimportant character. Chatillon and the southern forts of Paris continue to fire without any result. Our troops are well established in their positions, and have repulsed a sortie. Our communications are perfect, while those of the insurgents have been destroyed. General Wolff, by a sortie from our lines, has damaged the insurgent preparations for their attack upon Asnieres.

Church and State.

VIENNA, April 15.—The Commune nell of Paris has in a letter warmly complimented M. Dollinger, a distinguished Bavarian advocate of the separation of Church and State, for his efforts in that direction, and has also expressed the hope that the Austrian Government will regulate the question of Church and State within the boundaries of the Empire.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 15—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 93¾ for both money and account,; American securities quiet and steady; five-twenties of 1862, 90½; 1865, old, 90; of 1867, 92½; ten-forties, 89½.

LIVERPOOL, April 15—11:30 A. M.—Cotton opens quiet and steady; uplands, 7¼d.; Orleans, 7⅝d.@ 7¾d. The sales for the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Refined Petroleum 16½@16¾d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 15—10:30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer has fallen somewhat, and westerly winds have prevailed on the California coast. The heavy snow reported on Friday morning in Western Nebraska has been followed by clear weather and gentle southerly winds, but the temperature still remains very low. Cool northerly winds have prevailed on the lakes, with a rising barometer and clear weather. Cloudiness is reported this morning on the lower lakes. The cloudy weather south of the Ohio has been only partially dissipated, and very light rains have fallen in Tennessee. The light rains yesterday morning on the South Atlantic have not extended any further. Clear weather, with a rising barometer now prevails in that region. The weather remains unchanged in the Eastern States.

Probabilities.—Partially cloudy and clear weather is probable until Sunday morning for the country east of the Mississippi and north of North Carolina.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Stocks steady. Money steady at 6 per cent. Gold, 110⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 113¾; do. 1864, do., 113¼; do. 1865, do. 113¾; do. 1865, new, 112⅝; do. 1867, 112⅛; do. 1868, 112⅜; 10-40s, 108⅞; Virginia 6s, new, 72⅜; Missouri 6s, 92⅜; Canton Co., 82½; Cumberland preferred, 33; New York Central and Hudson River, 97¾; Erie, 20; Reading, 108¾; Adams Express, 76; Michigan Central, 122½; Michigan Southern, 106⅜; Illinois Central, 134½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 117; Chicago and Rock Island, 111¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 87¾.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Alleged Malpractice—Professor Gross Vindicated.

District Court—Judge Lynd.

This court was to-day engaged with the case of Henrietta Fisher, colored, vs. Professor G. D. Gross and Dr. Samuel W. Gross, which was an action to recover damages for the death of plaintiff's husband, alleged to have been caused by malpractice on the part of the defendants. The deceased, Thaddeus Stevens, an intelligent young colored man, while serving as a soldier, in June, 1864, received a wound in the right thigh, which necessitated an amputation just above the knee, and he afterwards wore an artificial leg upon the stump.

After the close of the war he registered himself as a student-at-law in the office of J. Wagner Jermon, of this city, and then attended lectures at the Howard College in Washington. In 1867 he married the plaintiff, but in the course of a year he deserted her. Returning here in June, 1869, to attend the funeral of his brother, he became reconciled to his wife and lived with her several weeks, when they again separated, intending, however, to resume their married relations when his studies should be completed. The amputation had caused an aneurism to form just below the joint of the thigh bone, which gave rise to a worrisome thumping and pulsation in the artery, and this was aggravated by a fall from a car in Baltimore. After going to see several medical gentlemen he called upon Professor Gross and had the operation for aneurism performed, the Professor operating himself, attended by his son, Dr. Samuel Gross, and several other eminent surgeons. This is a capital operation and one of the most critical known to surgery. There were several methods of treatment recognized in the profession, and in this case that of tying up the artery was adopted as the safest. The operation was all that skill and care could make it. The patient was taken from the operation room of the Jefferson College to his residence in Addison street, where he was constantly attended by Professor Gross, who prescribed for him, and by Drs. Samuel Gross, Andrews, Newcomb, Saunders, Johnson, and Allis, and nursed by students of the college. There was no lack of attention, for some of these gentlemen were always with him, day and night, and Professor Gross left orders to have the nearest physician sent for in case bleeding should occur, and when it did take place a physician was promptly in attendance. The great danger attending these operations is the secondary hemorrhage, and after the lapse of several days the hemorrhage happened, and was checked. Fifteen minutes before death came Dr. Samuel Gross visited the patient, and shaking him by the hand said, "Fisher, you are not going to die; you know me." This was the only specification of malpractice in the patient's room that was alleged, and when Mrs. Fisher said he was acting too rudely, the Doctor said, "No; I thought he would recognize me." The services of Professor Gross and all the others were without compensation. Before death Fisher sent for Mr. Jermon and said that if he died he wished the matter to be investigated, and Professor Gross to be sued for heavy damages. Alderman Nichols was procured to take his dying declamation, which the Court ruled not to be evidence. The Coroner held an inquisition, which exonerated the surgeons. Subsequently, against the express wish of the mother of the deceased, the body was disinterred by order of Mr. Jermon, and re-examined by Dr. Duff, who was unable to discover from it any evidence of malpractice, or even the cause of death, the veins having been removed from the stump by the Coroner's physician. Suit was then instituted by Mr. Jermon, according, as he said, to the dying request of Fisher. The following is the substance of the medical testimony submitted against Professor and Dr. Gross:—

Dr. Washington J. Duffie, Professor of Surgery at the Philadelphia University—I cannot tell what I would have done in this case; I might have elevated the stump or resorted to digital or mechanical pressure; I have lost a patient from secondary hemorrhage, which is very difficult to stop; the operation for aneurism is a very dangerous one; after such an operation I should suppose students would make first-class nurse; some surgeons would put a double knot on the ligature and some a half not; it is simply a matter of judgment prompted by the circumstances of each case.

Dr. Edgar T. Simms—If I were operating for aneurism I might ligate the arteries as was done in this case; the operation for aneurism is a critical one; it would be advisable to have students for nurses.

Dr. William Hunt, of the Pennsylvania Hospital—This operation is a capital one; a man, having his limb amputated, may, after enjoying six years of good health, have an aneurism that would call for the operation; there are many other capital operations and no surgeon should shirk performing them if his duty required them; if I saw a man suffering from aneurism I might consider the half knot the super one as used in this case; I never knew a man to submit to the operation unless he knew he needed it.

Dr. W. W. Keen, of the Jefferson College—When an operation of this kind has occurred, and hemorrhage followed, I would prefer to take up the artery rather than amputate; I consider the operation for aneurism a critical one, attended by various degrees of danger to the patient; aneurism might be formed after a lapse of time; in a case like this I would prefer ligation of the artery, because it is the less dangerous operation, and amputation would necessitate taking off the limb at the hip-joint, which is very dangerous; secondary hemorrhages are very common, no matter what treatment is applied, and they are the danger of the operation; the usual mode of treating aneurism is tying up the artery, and secondary hemorrhage is the danger; equally dangerous operations are performed daily.

At the close of plaintiff's case the defendants insisted upon going to the jury and making their vindication still stronger than the evidence for the plaintiff had made it, but Judge Lynd said he would not allow this, because nothing whatever had been proved that called for a word of testimony or explanation from them, and after hearing John G. Johnson, Esq., in a powerful argument in their behalf, and Mr. Jermon in favor of the plaintiff, his Honor entered a nonsuit against the latter.

Professor Gross was almost overcome by the congratulations showered upon him by his friends.

Heavy Sentence.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Passon.

In the case of James McCullough, James Kerr, and James Murphy, tried for the outrage committed last Sunday in Cantwell street, above Ninth, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and McCullough and Kerr were sentenced to a fine of $1000 and fifteen years in the Eastern Penitentiary, and Murphy was sentenced to a like fine and five years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Amnesty Bill in the Senate.

Its Probable Defeat.

Democrats and the Ku-klux Bill.

Special Election in New York

Discoveries at Salt Lake

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Amnesty Bill Probably Defeated in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Mr. Robertson moved to take up the resolution modifying the restricted rule of the Senate, so as to allow the Amnesty bill to be considered at this session. Mr. Conkling and others objected to the present consideration of this resolution, on the ground that the Senate was not full. Mr. Robertson stated that his object was merely to get the bill up and take a vote on it some day next week. After an earnest struggle and protracted debate a motion to go into executive session prevailed, by 31 to 24. This is regarded by the friends of amnesty as a very unfortunate indication for their measure, and is probably equivaleut to defeat.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Joint High Commission.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The members of the Joint High Commission still adhere to the agreement made at the commencement of their labors not to reveal anything whatever concerning the progress of their business or the points of settlement.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

The Ku-klux Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Democrats in the House have determined to demand liberal time for the debate on the Ku-klux bill, and will try to keep Congress here all next week, by filibustering, unless Mr. Shellabarger gives them till Wednesday, at earliest.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Great Cave Discovered.

SALT LAKE, April 15.—While sinking a shaft on King Bee Mine, near Orden, lately, some miners discovered a cave of unknown dimensions. Though they have made extensive explorations, nothing of importance has yet been discovered.

Special Election Bill.

ALBANY, April 15.—The Special Election bill for the Sixteenth district of New York city passed the Assembly by 65 to 55.

Brewery Burned in Dover, N. H.

BOSTON, April 15.—Cocheco Brewery, in Dover, N. H., owned by Patrick H. Hughes, was burned this morning. Loss, $10,000.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Hail Storm in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., April 15.—A terrific hail storm passed over this vicinity last night. Hail fell for fifteen minutes; many stones measuring six inches in circumference were found. Several thousand window-lights were broken. Even sheet iron roofing in some places was perforated. The gardens, fields, crops, and fruit were seriously damaged. The forest trees were stripped of foliage, and hundreds of birds were killed.

FROM CANADA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

OTTAWA, April 15.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Ryan inquired if the Joint High Commission should come to an arrangement of the San Juan boundary and fishery questions, whether the Government would give Parliament a full opportunity for expressing its opinion concerning such an arrangement.

Mr. Campbell replied that any measure relating to those subjects would be submitted to Parliament before the treaty was finally ratified.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Mr. Fields and the Atlantic Monthly.

BOSTON, April 15.—The anticipated change in the management of the *Atlantic Monthly* is authentically announced. James Ticknor Fields will retire from the editorship on the 1st of July, and be succeeded by W. D. Howells, at present assistant editor.

The Receipts at the French Fair,

up to the close of last night, reached $40,000.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

New York Legislature—A Republican Renegade.

ALBANY, April 15.—Mr. Winans, Republican from Chautauqua, announced in the House this morning that he would vote with the Democracy. There was great applause. The Democrats have secured a clear majority, and are about to act in Committee of the Whole on the Tax Levy and New York bills.

PROM HARRISBURG.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

Trustees of State Insane Asylum.

HARRISBURG, April 15.—The Governor nominated and the Senate confirmed Dr. John L. Atlee, of Lancaster, Dr. Tralle Green, of Northampton, and D. W. Gross, of Lancaster, as Trustees of the State Insane Asylum.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 15.—The Senate met and adjourned immediately till Tuesday evening, there being no prospect of agreement by the apportionment committee.

House.

Two hours of the House were occupied by a party discussion, originating in a motion of Mr. Strang, in accordance with the Republican policy, that bills on second and third reading may be considered at any time, also bills already discussed and which demand settlement, and nothing else. The Republicans being ready to adjourn finally.

Charges and countercharges of negligence of legislation by either house were made, and the discussion becoming personal and bitter.

Mr. Strang subsequently changed his motion by applying it to Wednesdays and Thursdays only.

Mr. Kerr moved further to amend by confining the new rule to bills introduced prior to April 15, which was agreed to by a party majority, but it requiring a two-thirds vote fell.

Mr. Beale offered the following:—

Whereas, The usual time for final adjournment of the Legislature has now fully passed, and the important work of the session, so far as this House is concerned, has already been acted upon, and being extremely anxious to arrive at a final adjournment of this body at the earliest practical moment, and also that all matters now pending in this House, or co-ordinate branch of the Government, be wisely and fully acted upon and disposed of, and in order to fix the limit for the introduction of bills of a private nature, and to obviate the necessity for hasty and inconsiderate action during the closing hours, thus rendering calm and careful consideration of public measures an impossibility; therefore

Resolved, That from and after the close of the evening session of Monday, April 17, no private bills thereafter introduced into either branch of the Legislature shall be considered and passed by this House.

Mr. Boileau moved to amend by including public bills. Disagreed to, less than two-thirds voting for the resolution it fell.

Mr. Sherlock offered a resolution that the House will be ready to adjourn finally on the 27th instant, and that the Clerk of the House be instructed to inform the Senate of the fact. Pending consideration, adjourned till Monday evening.

FOURTH EDITION

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Affairs at the Capital.

Weekly Treasury Statement.

Bank-Note Reissues.

House Rejects the Senate Proposition.

Ayes, 86; Noes, 87.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Currency Statement.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Receipts of fractional currency for the week, $672,500; shipments of notes, $969,342; currency, $445,442. Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for national bank circulation $355,662,500, and for public deposits $15,927,500; national bank currency in circulation this date, $313,773,841; national gold bank notes in circulation, $440,000; internal revenue receipts to-day, $290,619; total for the month, $5,314,624; grand total, $116,657,881. Customs receipts for the week ending March 31:—New York, $2,913,410; Philadelphia, $90,491; Boston, $405,120; Baltimore, $144,225; total, $3,553,455.

The National Park.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The House defeated the committee's substitute for a national park between the Capitol and the White House.

Reissue of National Bank Notes.

It also struck out all its previously adopted substitutes and amendments for the Senate's amendment authorizing a reissue of national bank notes, thus rejecting the whole Senate proposition by a vote of 86 ayes to 87 nays.

The Reason of This

was that Mr. Holman's amendment taxing the banks for the reissue would have forced them to pay some two millions of dollars in excess of the present taxes.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Jay Gould and Erie.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The hearing of the petition of Jay Gould, who claims ownership of eighteen thousand shares of Erie, said to be in possession of Receiver Coleman, was postponed again by Judge Blatchford for three weeks. Gould, in the petition, asked that all proceedings in the suit brought by the English stockholders be stayed until investigation before the Master in Equity White in relation to the shares said to be in the hands of Receiver Coleman is closed.

Deaths in the City

this week, 544.

The Hill Robbery.

The recent robbery of George W. Hill of $300 is said to have been traced to the proprietor of the house by the aid of a woman from Memphis, who shared in the proceeds.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Mr. Robertson moved to take up his amendments to the order of business, so as to allow the House Amnesty bill to be considered at the present session.

Mr. Conkling remarked that this being Saturday, the Senate was very thin, a number of Senators having left the city with the understanding that only executive business would be considered. He hoped the motion would be deferred till next week.

Mr. Robertson replied that he had given five days previous notice of the motion, and insisted upon a vote.

Mr. Trumbull did not think the Senate so thin as represented. It was the fullest Senate he had ever known for a Saturday. He hoped no friend of amnesty would allow the subject to be postponed in that way.

[NOTE.—There were at this point some fifty Senators present.]

Mr. Wilson thought the time had come to act upon the subject, and he would so vote.

Mr. Chandler moved an executive session. Lost—yeas 16 nays 25.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, submitted a proposition withdrawing his objections to Mr. Robertson's motion, on condition that a final vote on the amnesty should not be taken until the Ku klux bill had passed both houses.

Mr. Robertson acquiesced, but several Senators declined to be bound by any such arrangement. He stated, in reply to Mr. Conkling, that his purpose was, if the motion prevailed, to call up the bill to-day for debate only.

Mr. Sawyer was of opinion that, after the bill which passed yesterday, no more opportune moment than the present could be found for passing the Amnesty bill. His own belief had been that there was an understanding that the subject should be considered to-day.

Messrs. Cameron and Frelinghuysen urged that a vote be deferred upon the pending motion.

During further discussion Mr. Trumbull charged that the efforts of the opponents of the bill for delay were purposely designed to defeat action on the measure, and warned its friends that it would be next to impossible to have it acted upon if they allowed it to go over.

Mr. Frelinghuysen then renewed the motion for an executive session, upon which Mr. Thurman demanded the yeas and nays. Carried—ayes, 31; nays, 24.

An executive session was then held, and at 1:45 the Senate adjourned.

House.

The House met at 11 o'clock, and resumed the consideration of the remaining Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill.

The amendment for the establishment of a public park in the city of Washington was the first that came up for consideration.

Mr. Cook offered a substitute for the Senate amendment, proposing to leave the whole subject in the hands of the Territorial authorities of the District, and to give them jurisdiction over the grounds in question, the proceeds of unused lots and squares belonging to the Government to be applied to their improvement. He explained and advocated his amendment.

Mr. Coburn argued against the substitute, opposing the transfer of these grounds to the territorial authorities, as they might be hereafter wanted by the Government for buildings or other purposes.

Mr. Wood opposed the amendment and the substitute.

Mr. Farnsworth argued that before going to work to establish a magnificent park for the benefit of those who owned equipages, they should first improve the grounds surrounding the Capitol, which were now in a disgraceful condition.

Mr. Beck argued that the only safe thing to be done at present was to non-concur in the Senate amendment, and to refuse to have anything to do with the subject until next session, when a properly matured bill can be got up. The persons who would have charge of the matter would buy up for a mere song the Government lots in the neighborhood of the proposed park, and increase their value 100 or 1000 per cent.

Mr. Burdett agreed with Mr. Beck. He was in favor of a park in Washington, but he proposed that the people of Washington, like the people of every other city, should pay for it with their own money. He was willing, however, under proper restrictions, that the Government should furnish the grounds and let the city do its share in furnishing the money for their improvement. This was a very large measure of munificence.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) favored the establishment of a park in Washington. It was due to the nation that the Capitol, the finest public building in the world, should have a setting that was worthy of it, and then the public grounds extending between the Capitol and the White House should be converted into a park.

Mr. Dawes said he was willing to go for Mr. Cook's substitute, but he had been over the ground three other day, and while recognizing the desirableness of having a park there, he was more than ever convinced of the immense expense that it would involve by undertaking to carry out the plan now. The property should be kept by the Government till Congress would be justified in undertaking the work.

Debate being closed the House proceeded to vote.

Mr. Burdett moved to amend the substitute by providing that the cost of improving the park shall be defrayed by the city of Washington. Rejected.

Mr. Cook's substitue for the Senate amendment was agreed to.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the Senate amendment, as amended by the substitute, and it was rejected—yeas, 47; nays, 113.

The Senate amendment as to the issue of bank note currency was again taken up, and Mr. Stoughton moved an amendment to the amendment adopted yesterday on motion of Mr. Holman, providing that the proceeds of the tax on circulation shall be expended in defraying the costs of the reissue. Rejected.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on agreeing to the Senate amendment, as amended yesterday, and it was rejected—yeas 86, nays 87.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Proceedings of Congress

The Texas Pacific Railroad.

The Reported Alabama Settlement

Evening Cable Quotations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Reported Settlement of the Alabama Claims.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The statement published in New York to-day purporting to be the basis agreed upon by the High Commission for the settlement of the question of the Alabama claims is viewed here as erroneous. The expressions of the members of the commission do not warrant the belief that an agreement has been reached.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Texas Pacific Railroad.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The corporators of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company held a meeting to-day at the office of Marshall O. Roberts. Among the prominent persons present were General Fremont, J. W. Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press*, Senator Nye, of Nevada, Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, General Rosecrans, and a number of other capitalists and railroad men.

Samuel Sloan was appointed Treasurer and gave bonds for $400,000, Judge Pierrepont and Marshall O. Roberts being his securities.

By unanimous consent eleven thousand of the twenty thousand shares of stock were allotted to Marshall O. Roberts, thus virtually securing the entire control of the road and Presidency, in case he desires it.

General Fremont received five thousand shares, and the remaining four thousand shares were distributed among the balance of the corporators, and immediately subscribed for.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Senate amendment appropriating $1600 far additional buildings at the military depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, was, after argument by Mr. Howe in its favor, and by Messrs. Dawes, Randall, and McCormick against it, rejected.

Mr. Leonard Myers moved to amend the Senate amendment which repeals the law for the meeting of each new Congress on the 4th of March by adding a proviso that the repeal shall not take effect until after the 4th of March, 1881. Rejected—yeas 85, nays 96.

The amendments having been all disposed of, Mr. Bingham moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Dawes represented that to lay the bill on the table would be to prevent the payment of pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, to prevent the assistant marshals getting their pay for taking the census, prevent the Sisters of Mercy of Charleston, S. C., from getting the means to rebuild their orpoan asylum, and prevent the aged and indigent poor of Washington receiving relief.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Evening Quotations.

LONDON, April 15—2:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. Bonds of 1862, 90¾; of 1865s, old, 90; of 1867, 92½; 10-40s, 89¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 15—2:30 P. M.—Cotton closed a shade easier; uplands, 7¼d.; Orleans, 7⅝@7¾d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Lard, 54s. 5d, Bacon, 43s. 6d. for Cumberland cut.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Fire at Sheboygan, Wis.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., April 15.—A fire this morning burned Rietz & Miller's planing mill and Heyne & Co.'s tannery. The loss is not ascertained, but is quite heavy.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, April 15, 1871.

Government bonds are active and prices on the entire list continue upwards

At the Stock Board there was the usual activity, and as a rule prices were steady. Sales of City 6s at 101¾ for the old bonds and at 101¾ for the ante-war issues. Sales of Lehigh Gold Loan at 91.

Reading was steady, with free sales at 54'44@54½; Pennsylvania changed hands at 65; Northern Central at 41⅜@41¾; Camden and Amboy at 118¾; Lehigh Valley at 60¼; Little Schuylkill at 45 and Philadelphia and Erie at 29½, b. o.

—The progress of the new United States loan is shown by the following communication from the Treasury Department:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1871.—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Gentlemen:—The following subscriptions were received from national banks this day:—

Shawneetown, Ill., Gallatin National		$115,000
Nicholasville, Ky, First	"	15,000
Boston, Mass., Shoe and Leather	"	10,000
New Paltz, N. Y., Huguenot	"	88,500
New Berlin, N. Y., First	"	20,000
Lynchburg, Va., National	"	115,000
Green Bay, Wis., City	"	20,000
Amherst, Mass., First	"	31,000
Total subscriptions		$858,823,400

Very respectfully,

JOHN P. BIGELOW, Chief of Loan Division.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$7000 W & Frank 7s	90	100 sh Manuf Bk	30¼
$2200 City 6s, New	101¾	1500 sh Hestonv'e	60 21¾
$2000 do. prior to '62	103¾	400 do	21¾
$4000 Pa R 1 mt 6s	104	200 sh Leh Nav St	36¾
$100 C & A m 6s, 89	96¼	300 do	830. 36⅝
$220 Phila & R 7s	90½	500 do	32¾
100 sh Read R	815. 54 44	200 do	830. 36⅝
810 do	54¼	200 sh N Cent R	41¾
152 do

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE SOUTH.

From Every Saturday.

From the careful review we endeavored to make last week of what are succinctly and fairly enough called the Ku-klux outrages of the South, we think there will be no difficulty in inferring their true character, so far as any common character is discernible in them. In a word, they are the natural sequel of the War of the Rebellion, with its immense social and political changes—as natural in their way as those disturbances we are now witnessing in Paris, or those milder ones which we know must exist in Alsace and Lorraine. Nothing could have prevented them, except the preservation of the exact condition of the South before the war, and that was impossible. The Rebellion was not like heat lightning, which flashes across the sky without premonition or result. If, as one of its pioneers declared, it took thirty years to bring it about, we cannot expect it to wholly subside in six years or ten. Given, therefore, the almost entire white population of one section of the country, not only defeated in their "great expectations" of setting up a pro-slavery government, but compelled to encounter the emancipation of four millions of chattels, and their endowment with all the rights of citizenship, the whites themselves in the mean while being subject to the always trying rule for Americans of "taxation without representation"—and we have the very conditions precedent of a disturbed state of society. Especially is this true when we consider the virulence of race antipathies, the domineering characteristics fostered by slavery among the late masters, and the indiscretions and occasional abuse of their privileges committed by the new black citizens of the South, abetted by their white allies, the carpet-baggers, so-called. On the whole we do not think that the future historian of this era will be at all surprised at the Southern disorders which he will have to set down for the years 1870–71, while possibly his surprise may rather be at their limited extent.

The main question, then, is not as to the quality, but as to the quantity of the disturbance complained of, for that determines the character of the remedies to be used. In the first place, do we have before us the beginnings of another rebellion or anything in the nature of war? because if we do, the Government ought to lose no time in drawing, in one form or another, upon the armory of the war powers of the Constitution. We have shown in our previous article that the disorderly events or "outrages" at the South are scattered, occurring mostly in remote and thinly settled districts; that there is no evidence of their having increased during the last year; that they indicate no political combination, and that they are not formidable, unless there is some common ulterior purpose working through them. That there is among any of the Southern leaders, acute enough to be dangerous, any thought of war against the Federal Government, cannot be possible. There is more wisdom on this subject at the South now than there was in 1861. With Lee dead and Longstreet a Republican office-holder, with the government of the Union manner by Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, and stronger than it ever was at the most triumphant hour of the late war, it would surely be absurd, if not cruel, to charge the South with the design of renewing the Rebellion in these times. It follows, therefore, that the Government also may put up its sword. The exigency is not warlike. Deplorable and extraordinary as it is, serious as it may be, it requires the exercise only of constitutional and legislative powers. It is to be remembered that the Government itself has voluntarily closed the war period, even while these outrages were going on, by restoring all the Southern States to their legal relations with the Union. This was an assurance and a pledge that henceforth nothing but peaceful measures were to be employed, such measures as might be of permanent and general applicability. Let that programme be followed out. The Government is strong enough to be just, if not generous. So far as the Ku-klux demonstrations are aimed against impartial suffrage or equal rights, there is to be no compromise with them. The faith of the nation is pledged to the maintenance of all the rights of citizenship granted to the freedmen, and there must be no failure in this respect. The fourteenth amendment appears to have somewhat widened the powers of the Federal Government to discharge this duty, and we should be glad to see some measure similar to Mr. Shellabarger's bill, divested of its clearly objectionable features, adopted by Congress for that purpose. It should not stretch the authority of the Federal Government a hair beyond its constitutional limits, or trench in the least upon the clear rights of the States, for that, as we have shown, is not required by the facts of the case, and would establish a precedent prolific in abuse and full of danger.

Attending this measure, or standing by itself as the best, if not the sufficient remedy for existing evils, should be an act of general amnesty. To this, too, the Government is pledged as the natural, logical, and necessary consummation of its reconstruction policy. Manifestly it is to come some time—why not now? The withholding it thus far has aggravated every evil of the situation. The disabilities—rightly at first—imposed upon the Rebels have come to be, with the avowed return of peace, not only a badge of disgrace, a constant source of irritation, festering and poisoning even where it is not breaking out in Ku-kluxism, but a denial of obvious justice to those who pay the taxes of the South and own the greater part of the property, and are as deeply concerned as any in its interest, but are yet denied any share in the control of legislation. This is a wrong which drives the best element of the once rebellious South into the attitude of alliance with the Ku-klux miscreants. It is time that the Government withdrew the pressure. It cannot recall the carpet-baggers nor elevate their character, but it *can* give every citizen the full muniments of legal right and self-defense. It can never allow the negro to be deprived of his ballot, but it can put his old master on the same level with him. It cannot correct the evident abuses of the Southern State Governments, but it can let all the Southern people, like all the Northern, order their own local government as they please. It cannot discriminate between the political parties of the country, but it can enable the loyally disposed Democrats of the South to exert a most salutary influence upon the mischievous elements of their own party.

But it may be urged that it is not safe to make this concession. Then the Government ought not to have closed the war period, and returned to the conditions of peace involving this. If, however, the question of safety were really in doubt, it would still be by all means advisable in the Government to clear its skirts of wrong, to throw the whole responsibility on its assailants, and to make the issue clear to every right-minded man in the country—especially when, as we have already said, it is master of the situation. But it is on the very ground of safety, as well as of justice, that amnesty commends itself. If the Republican party cannot look at the matter in this light, it might at least consult its own interests in reference to it. As it is now, that party makes the twofold mistake of reinforcing its antagonists with a good grievance and of enabling them to act covertly. If there is to be any alliance between disloyalty and Democracy, the Republicans, in order to show the scope and character of the alliance before the whole country, could well afford, in a party point of view, to let even Jefferson Davis return to the United States Senate. But no patriotic Republican would thank us for seriously arguing the question of amnesty on that low plane; it is essentially a national and moral question.

"SHPLIT UP OLD VAN PRONK."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Everybody knows the story of good Mrs. Dietrich Van Pronk. She was a worthy Dutch wife, and very fond of Dietrich. When he died, she thought herself inconsolable, and in her despairing loneliness hit upon the expedient of having a statue of Van Pronk carved in wood. This she kept in the guest chamber, visited it often, and tried to feel that her house was still not without a head. But before long there came to see the Widow Van Pronk a handsome young shoemaker of the neighborhood. He came often; he came every day; it was plain what the young shoemaker intended. When this had gone on for two weeks, one morning the widow of Dietrich was told by her servants that the kindling wood was all gone. "Ach! ach!" says she, "may be it ish vell enough now to shplit up old Van Pronk vat ish up stairs!" History kindly forbears to pursue the narrative further. We are not told whether the shoemaker turned out a good husband or not, nor even whether he married Mrs. Van Pronk at all. If he chanced to come in at the moment when the bits of poor Dietrich were piled up in the chimney-place to light the fire, he might well have hesitated about slipping into his shoes. But the interest of the story and its moral begin and leave off together, at the point of the widow's haste to make way with all visible sign and token of Van Pronk.

We have been reminded of this story again and again in the course of the last few weeks, by the reckless, hasty tone of comment and suggestion all over the land in regard to the Republican party. We are told that it is dead; that it must be buried, and the sooner the better; undertakers, with and without references, flock to the front; administrators are ready to take charge of the effects; the business, if carried on, must be carried on under a new name; and it is doubtful even then if it will thrive, etc., etc., etc., until we are heartsick of the inconstancy, shallowness, impatience, and folly of our own kinspeople.

There was never a political party in this country which had so inherent a hold on the country—was so purely and it may be said organically indigenous to it as the Republican party. There was never a political party in this country which had a name so inherently representative of its name, its principles, its quality. Swarming bustlers and greedy self-seekers may do their worst and their utmost; there will always be in this country a Republican party—that is, a party that believes in not only *a* republic, but *our* republic!—a party that believes in a democratic republic, and not an aristocratic one, like those which died on the Mediterranean shores, or like that which under a false name struggles for life to-day in Queen Victoria's little island!—a party that believes in a democratic republic which is a *nation*, and not a *confederation!*

This central principle makes as eternal and unchangeable link, as eternal and unchangeable barrier, as the mountain ranges which bind the solid earth of our continent. And it is disheartening and exasperating to see petty issues, petty alienations, rising into such prominence, forced into such antagonism as to hinder the working and imperil the success of the great body of faithful, earnest men who have at heart the welfare of such a republic. If the Republican party ceases to bear that name on its banners, it will have to make a worse one, for there is none so good; if it allows itself to be diverted from main aims, bullied, or caressed, or cheated into mistakes, it will simply double or treble its ultimate burden—double or treble its years of hard service. But its worst enemies are, as is always the case in life, "of its own household," and to such we say good-naturedly, but earnestly, we have not married the shoemaker yet; it is to be hoped we shan't; don't be in such a hurry to "Shplit up Van Pronk!" He would still be found an uncommonly lively sort of corpse.

THE SOUTHERN IMPRACTICABLES.

From the N. Y. World.

"There was a man in our town,
And he was wondrous wise;
He jumped into a bramble-bush
And scratched out both his eyes.
But when he saw his eyes were out,
With all his might and main
He jumped into another bush
And scratched them in again."

This marvellous recipe for restoring the lost organs of vision, which excited the wonder of infancy in that dawn of the faculties when nursery rhymes were choice literature, seems to have been adopted as a model of political wisdom by a few fossil politicians and journals of the South. The "bramble-bush" which seems so picturesque to the wondering inexperience of budding patriots who had just exchanged long-clothes for pantalettes, prefigured Northern public sentiment, into which the South "jumped" in 1860–61, and "scratched out both its eyes." And now, ten years later, it is proposed to jump into the same bramble-bush and scratch the lost eyes in again!

It is the nearly universal opinion here in the North, that the Southern leaders made a mistake in jumping into the bramble-bush and getting the precious orbs "scratched out." If they had not chosen to split the Democratic party in twain in the Charleston Convention in 1860, nothing could have been easier than to prevent the first election of Mr. Lincoln. Whether Mr. Douglas was a patriot and a statesman is a question which we will not discuss. We suppose it will not be disputed that he was ambitious; that he had set his heart upon the Presidency; or that he was a competent judge of the drift of public sentiment in the Northern States. He knew that neither he, nor anybody, could be elected on an extreme Southern platform. What did the South gain by rejecting him? Why, they insured the election of Lincoln; and the practical result of their tactics was to bring into power an avowed enemy instead of a judicious friend. It was the most stupendous mistake that Southern politicians ever made. The South jumped into the bramble-bush, and scratched out both its eyes. In pursuance of the same blunder, the South relinquished all its advantages after Lincoln was elected. If the Southern members of Congress had not retired there would have been a majority in both houses against the Black Republican President. War could not have been waged against the South, because it required an act of Congress to raise and equip armies. President Lincoln could not have appointed even his own Cabinet without the consent of a Democratic Senate. Every foreign minister, every custom-house officer, every marshal, every postmaster, must have been a man whom a Democratic Senate approved. Lincoln would have been utterly powerless, and the Republican victory in the Presidential election a barren triumph, if the Southern members of Congress had not insanely withdrawn, and left a Republican majority in both houses. Slavery would have stood to this day, if they had not jumped into the bramble-bush and scratched out their eyes.

The war was a consequence of their stupendous folly and blindness. Instead of gaining their assumed right to carry slavery into the Territories, they caused its abolition in the States, where nobody, at the outset, disputed their right to maintain and perpetuate it. It was the most egregious miscalculation ever made by sane men. The result was the impoverishment and prostration of the South, the abolition of slavery, the subversion of State rights, military despotism, and negro suffrage. And why? Simply because the South would not admit that Northern Democrats were competent judges of Northern public sentiment. Mr. Douglas understood the North, and if the South had not foolishly assumed to be better judges of Northern sentiment than he was, it might have saved all it forfeited by scorning his advice.

A few Southern ultraists who "learn nothing and forget nothing" fancy that they can scratch their eyes in again by leaping into the same bramble-bush in which they scratched them out. We cannot pretend to be very profound oculists, but we do not believe that lost eyes can be replaced by any such process. We have outgrown the simple faith of the nursery. In the progress of intelligence there arrives a period when it behooves men to "put away childish things;" and of all childishness none is more supremely silly than the expectation that the hands can be turned back on the dial of events. Why will a few deluded Southerners persist in maintaining that we of the North are not better judges than they can possibly be of the drift and tendency of Northern public sentiment? In 1860, Breckinridge against Douglas was a simple mistake; it was not insanity. But in 1871, it is the height of midsummer madness for a few Southern ultraists to pretend that they know the public mind of the North better than the Northern Democrats. They are urging us to repeat the same disastrous blunder which was committed in 1860; and we tell them, in all sincerity, that they cannot scratch their eyes in again by jumping into the same bramble-bush. We ask them to look at New York, the strongest of all the Democratic States. The Southern press receives our New York Democratic papers as exchanges; and if they have examined them with attention during the last month they have found that they all, without exception, earnestly deprecate the revival of dead issues, and emphatically endorse the position of Governor Hoffman. Nobody in New York believes that New York could be kept Democratic on *their* platform, and if New York cannot be retained with such a platform, how can other Northern States be gained? Surely, the South cannot expect to elect a President without Northern assistance.

We are impelled to make these frank statements by an article in the Montgomery *Mail*, the Southern journal to which General Blair addressed his recent letter, and which replies with some warmth to our remarks on that spirited production. We are not displeased to find that the Montgomery *Mail* admits the force of our logic, and is quite of our opinion that it would be futile and ridiculous to direct the Democratic batteries against the new amendments to the Constitution if the party does not mean to disturb negro suffrage. We copy the closing paragraph of its article:—

"We certainly agree with the *World* that opposition to the fifteenth amendment, so far as the South is concerned, would amount to but little if the Democratic party has made up its mind to accept negro suffrage. The known opposition to that heresy on the part of the Northern Democracy was the strongest ligament that bound the South to that organization, and we feel it to be our duty to warn the leaders of that party everywhere against the danger they will incur by cutting that ligament in twain."

General Blair stated explicitly in his letter that he thought negro suffrage should have a fair trial, and that no attempt should be made to abolish it unless experience should demonstrate its incompatibility with civil order. The Montgomery *Mail* is quite correct in thinking that the Democratic party would be illogical in making war upon the new amendments and at the same time accepting the things for which those amendments provide. It evinces perfect clearness and precision of thought when it agrees with us that the pivot of this controversy is negro suffrage. If the Democratic party do not intend to make that a leading issue in the next Presidential election, it would merely fight a shadow in opposing the fifteenth amendment. General Blair really dismisses the whole controversy respecting the amendments by abandoning opposition to negro suffrage as an issue in the next Presidential election. It is precisely on the acceptance of negro suffrage that the question hangs; and we must concede that the Montgomery *Mail* is more logical and consistent than General Blair. Every Southern journal which thus clearly distinguishes between the husk of this controversy and the kernel renders valuable assistance in bringing the question to a focus. Blink it and shirk it as you may, confuse it as you will by cloudy irrelevance, the real point is whether the Democratic party will attempt to abolish negro suffrage in the Presidential campaign of 1872. When the question is thus nakedly put, not even General Blair, with all his intrepidity, cares to face it. He is too correct a judge of public opinion to entertain any hope that the Democratic party could win on that issue.

Now, if we *don't* intend to jump into that bramble-bush, let us squarely say so, and get the full advantage of the disavowal. At all events, the question must narrow itself down to this point, and instead of "beating about the bush" let us discuss it on its real basis. If the party has made up its mind to fling this Jonah into the sea, let us overboard with him at once, and then consult as to how we will afterwards navigate the ship.

THE POLITICAL PROSPECT.

From Harper's Weekly (edited by Geo. Wm. Curtis).

If the election in New Hampshire showed some apathy upon the part of those who usually support the Republican party, the election in Connecticut shows as distinctly that the indifference is checked. And the reason is evident. The people of this country, who maintained the Government during the war, have not forgotten their work, and do not mean to relinquish its results. They cherish no vindictive feeling, but they are not fools. While their own party leaders sometimes displease them, so that they show their disapproval by letting an election go by default, the moment the enemy reveals his spirit and purpose, they spring to their feet. In 1865–66 Andrew Johnson was apparently seriously demoralizing the Republican party. But the massacres in New Orleans and Memphis distinctly revealed the character of the opposition, and the consequence of Democratic success; and from that moment the Republican dominance was substantially assured.

There has been a corresponding situation within the last few months. There is, indeed, fortunately, no Andrew Johnson; but there have been difficulties and divergences of many kinds, and jealousies and embittered feelings, until there seemed to be serious disorder among Republicans. There were doubts and questions and gloomy anticipations, and the New Hampshire election occurring in the midst of them all was hailed by the Democratic party as the sign of a fatal breach, or the rising of a "tidal wave." We ventured to say of it, however, that it might prove to be an advantage, by leading Republicans to a better mutual understanding. And that this will be its result we have now no doubt. For the same general restlessness and uncertainty which lost that election to the friends of the Union and good government, quickened the spirit of the Southern Democracy, which has naturally always been the controlling element of the Democratic party, and within a month the country has had a prophetic vision of the inevitable results of renewed Democratic ascendency.

It has seen in the Southern States men and women, whose offense is their color, or their fidelity to the Union and to the Government, harried and murdered. This disorder, occasioned by Democrats and levelled at Republicans, has swelled to the proportions of insurrection, so that Congress and the country could not be deaf to the cries of citizens outraged and slain that others might be kept from the polls, and Democratic majorities assured by a reign of terror. In the midst of these events the country has also seen Jefferson Davis suddenly conspicuous, and in a public speech declaring that the lost cause might yet be won. Mr. Linton Stephens, brother of Alexander H. Stephens, and a respected Democratic leader in his section, demands at Augusta the overthrow of all the reconstruction acts, and "a readjustment of our institutions upon renewed constitutions." Leading Democratic newspapers in the Southern States loudly echo and applaud the demand, and accept the New Hampshire election as a sign that the work of the war may be undone. The most representative of these papers remind their readers that the last National Democratic Convention declared the reconstruction acts "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void," and claim that they are not less so now; and that they must, of course, be the issue in 1872.

While thus the country sees that the declaration of the Democratic party in the Southern States is for overthrowing the great settlements of the war, it perceives also that the Tammany Ring, supreme in the Democratic party of New York, and aiming to grasp the National Government, confirms the monstrous fraud of the Erie bill, which strikes at the most vital right of the control of property; repeals the Registry law, to make cheating at the polls more practicable; and in the city of New York assumes powers so imperially absolute that the better men even of its own party protest.

Meanwhile the Democratic declaration that the reconstruction acts are unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void remains. No State convention has withdrawn assent to such a statement; no authoritative leader of the Democratic party has yet announced his entire acquiescence in reconstruction. The *World*, indeed, quotes Mr. Fernando Wood! But Mr. Wood's declarations carry no weight, and inspire no respect. It quotes Mr. John Quincy Adams. But Mr. Adams sneeringly says of the party which he has lately joined, that it must begin by being Democratic—that is to say, it must discard all its policy and all its leaders. The Mobile *Register* is a much sounder and more generally accepted authority in the Democratic party than Mr. Adams, and the *Register* insists that reconstruction is the issue. Nor can the *World* be accepted as an authority in its party. It opposed repudiation in 1868, but repudiation was put into the Democratic platform. It favored Mr. Chase, but Mr. Seymour was nominated. It advised the abandonment of General Blair, and it was heartily cursed by its party. It opposed the Erie bill, and its Governor signed it, and its party has adopted it. It declared war against the ring, and the ring silenced it. The *World* has advocated the policy which its party has steadily rejected; and the deprecatory tone of its article upon General Blair's position, and its confession that "the Southern Democracy" is seriously divided upon the substantial issue for 1872, reveal its consciousness that the issue is a foregone conclusion.

Nor will any one who observes closely doubt it. If the Democratic party had carried Connecticut, as it did New Hampshire, it could not long have concealed that its national policy is reaction. Its convention would have been more absolutely mastered by the Southern Democracy than it was in 1868. The Democratic success would have been interpreted as a repudiation of the Republican settlement of the war. The facts, therefore, upon which good citizens must decide their action in 1872 are already evident. The Democratic party is the organization of all the elements of reaction, disorder, discontent, and revolution. The same spirit which compelled even its first convention after the war to denounce reconstruction, and to declare stealthily for repudiation, and which now ravages loyal sections with the Ku-klux, and demands an active reconsideration of all that has been accomplished, would certainly refuse to pay the pensions of loyal soldiers, or would demand an equal payment of Rebel claims. The prospect of Democratic success is one of endless confusion, alarm, and anarchy. The passions of slavery and of the war are smouldering, not extinguished fires. Whatever criticisms may be made of certain details of Republican administration, its general success, the profound confidence that it is both honest and economical, and that the government of the Union is safer in the hands of its proved friends than it possibly can be in those of all its enemies of every kind, are more than enough to commend that administration to the heartiest support of all good citizens.

The vague talk of certain Democrats about "dead issues" need deceive no one. The very issues that are described as dead by the feeble Northern wing of that party are vehemently declared to be the most vital of all by the controlling Southern element. Indeed, the force of the Democratic party has always been with its Southern wing, not only because of the greater general ability of its Southern leaders, but because the great policy of the party was a Southern interest. The Northern leaders have no policy to replace that of slavery, while the only positive movement in the party at this moment is that which is pressed by General Blair and the Southern leaders, the effort to overthrow reconstruction. Let the Democratic party begin by being Democratic, sneers Mr. John Quincy Adams, who clearly sees that the party he has joined is the party of privilege, of class, of a section, and not the party of liberty, Union, and the people.

It is because we believe the situation is suddenly clear to the honest and loyal people of the United States that we also believe they will now fall into line and move unitedly forward to victory. They have perfect faith in the honesty of the administration, and they know that dissenters have now expressed their differences and dissatisfactions. They will not, indeed, hesitate yet to do so; but every man who comprehends the disasters sure to follow Democratic control of the Government will insist that Republican criticisms of our own party shall be friendly, and not helpful to the common enemy; for it is only by friendly criticism that the party policy is made truly wise. To all that we have done and are doing let us add a general amnesty, that the intelligent classes who are disfranchised may have an interest in the preservation of order. A little sagacity assures our triumph. And it is not party prejudice—it is the perception of an obvious situation and a simple calculation of probabilities which assure every thoughtful man that the continued ascendency of the Republican party is indispensable to the peace and consequent prosperity of the country.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP RAILROAD CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

4 11 17t

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an Election for President and six Managers will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

4 10 3w

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD,

Harper's Liquid Hair Dye Never Fades or Washes Out,

will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 2 28 tuths6m

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BAKER SILVER MINING COMPANY, of Colorado, will be held at the office of the company on THURSDAY, April 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary.

JOHN WIEST, Secretary.

4 10 10t*

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,

3 30 tf No. 113 MARKET St., General Agent.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 913 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17t

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

NEW PUBLICATIONS

ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, DICTIONARY AND GAZETTEER IS NOW COMPLETE, IN

59 PARTS, AT 50 CENTS PER PART.

ZELL'S NEW DESCRIPTIVE HAND

Atlas of the World,

First two Parts now ready, to be complete in 25 Parts, at 50 cents each. Experienced Agents Wanted.

T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher.

Nos. 17 and 19 South SIXTH Street,

3 28 tus3m PHILADELPHIA.

HOOVER'S NEW CHROMOS.

"The Changed Cross," size 22x28, the finest ever offered to the public.

"Mary and St. John," size 22x28, a most sublime chromo.

"The Beautiful Snow," size 16x22, a very impressive picture.

"The Holy Family," size 22x28, a real gem.

"Delhi, Del. Co., N. Y.," size 22x28, a beautiful autumn scene.

Published and sold, wholesale and retail, by J. HOOVER, No. 804 MARKET Street,

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All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates. All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.

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SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

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Comprises the following Departments:—

Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870–71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12–19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS,

2 6 3m Secretary.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

For circulars apply to

Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

THE REV. DR. WELLS' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS

From Six to Fourteen years of age. Address the

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An Elegant Residence,

WITH STABLE,

AT CHESNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot.

D. T. PRATT,

3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

R. J. DOBBINS,

BUILDER, OFFICE, NOS. 5 and 6 LEDGER BUILDING, offers for sale the following properties at reduced prices:—

No. 1. Handsome four-story Brown Stone Residence, with side-yard, situated No. 1917 Chesnut street, finished with all modern conveniences. Built by the day without regard to cost. Lot 44½ by 178 feet deep, to a back street. Clear of all incumbrance; will be sold a bargain.

No. 2. Elegant three-story Brown Stone Residence, with Mansard Roof, situated west side of Broad, above Master street. Very commodious; finished with all modern conveniences. Built in a very superior manner. Lot 50 by 20 feet deep to Carlisle street.

No. 3. Neat three-story Brick Dwelling, with side yard, No. 1413 North Eighteenth street, above Master, containing ten rooms, with all modern conveniences; will be sold below cost.

No. 4. Lot west side Broad, 66 feet above Vine, 73 feet front, 198 feet deep to back street; will be sold so as to pay well for investment.

Also, lot west side of Broad, above Thompson, 95 feet front, 200 feet deep, to Carlisle street, with brick stable for four horses.

No. 5. A Cape May Cottage, located on the beach; is large and commodious; if not sold will be rented.

No. 6. A good Farm in Richland township, Bucks county, containing 93 acres, with good improvements. 4 7 tf

SALE OF THE ATSION ESTATE.

ABOUT 28,000 ACRES OF LAND, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE WEST JERSEY HOTEL, CAMDEN, N. J., ON MAY 6, 1871, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

TO SPECULATORS IN LAND, PROJECTORS OF TOWNS AND CAPITALISTS GENERALLY, A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IS PRESENTED!!

A FARM of about 700 acres, with extensive improvements, is included.

SEVERAL MILLS and additional mill and manufacturing sites are on the property.

RAILROADS traverse the entire length of the tract.

ATSION STATION is the point of junction of two railroads.

TOWNS and SETTLEMENTS may be favorably located.

THE CEDAR TIMBER is of considerable value.

CRANBERRIES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES, HOPS, etc., can be very successfully cultivated.

GOOD TITLE will be made to the purchaser.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET containing particulars, and apply personally, or by mail, to

GEORGE M. DALLAS, Assignee,

3 24 37t No. 222 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN!

ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE RESIDENCE,

WITH SIDE YARD,

No. 1917 CHESNUT STREET.

Also, the FURNITURE, which is very handsome and new, will be sold for $5000—less than cost.

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4 12 4t Ledger Building.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

Situated on CHELSEA Avenue, within a short distance and having a fine view of the ocean; finished in the best style, with all the modern improvements—bath-room, hot and cold water, stationary wash-stands on second floor, and gas in all the rooms. The furniture is of the best character, with velvet and tapestry carpets, and everything necessary to commence housekeeping at once.

Apply to CHARLES H. MASSON, No. 329 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, or No. 156 W. FOURTEENTH Street, New York.

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GREATLY IMPROVED PUMP,

Inclosed from dust, and piston guided top and bottom reducing wear fully one-half.

Jacks on hire, from 4 to 100 tons.

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JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Robertson's comedy of *School* will be repeated this afternoon.

The Lady of Lyons will be given this evening.

On Monday Mr. W. S. Fredericks, the stage manager, will have a benefit, when Lacy's drama of *The Two Friends* and Buckstone's comedy of *Married Life* will be performed.

AT THE WALNUT the pantomime of *The Three Hunchbacks* will be represented this afternoon and evening.

AT THE ARCH Mr. S. Hemple will have a benefit this evening. The entertainment will commence with *Hemple Being Worried by Craig*, which will be followed by the comic drama of *Brother Bill and Me*. Mr. S. K. Murdoch will give a recitation, after which will be represented a new piece entitled *The 15th Amendment*, and the performance will conclude with the farce of *The Widow's Victim*.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the panorama of "Ireland in Light and Shade" will be exhibited this afternoon and evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the fairy spectacle of *Cherry and Fair Star* will be represented this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a family matinee will be given this afternoon. A popular variety entertainment is announced for this evening.

A GRAND BAZAAR in aid of the sick poor of St. Mary's Hospital is now open at Concert Hall.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Plumbers' League have elected William R. Pidgeon President; Martin Walsh, secretary; treasurer, John McCoy.

—A building scaffold at the Almshouse fell yesterday and injured four workmen.

Domestic Affairs.

—The dead-lock in the New York Legislature continues, with no prospect of abatement.

—Johnson's organ factory at Westfield, Mass., was burned on Thursday night, with three organs nearly finished.

—The Jumel will case, which has been pending for a long time in New York, has at last gotten into the United States Courts.

—Much anxiety is felt in Gloucester, Mass., for the safety of several of the fishing fleet, it being feared that a number were lost in recent gales.

—The coal miners of St. Clair county, Ill., have suspended work, under apprehension that a reduction in wages was designed by the mine owners.

—The vigilants of Virginia City, Nevada, continue to notify obnoxious persons to leave their midst, and the orders are invariably and instantly obeyed.

—There was another severe snow storm yesterday along the Valley of the Platte, in Nebraska, and so intense was it that neither man nor beast could face its fury.

—The Police Commissioners of St. Louis have just inaugurated a war upon the gambling saloons of that city, which has for its object their total suppression.

—The Democratic Congressmen held a caucus last night in the hall of the House of Representatives, with the view of taking action to prepare an address to the people of the United States relative to the Ku-klux legislation.

Foreign Affairs.

—Shells now fall into Paris and do great damage.

—The insurgents have taken two thousand prisoners at Villiers.

—Two thousand persons have already applied for passports to leave Paris.

—The Commune orders that all other colors than the red flag be suppressed.

—The Paris and Orleans Railway has not been cut, as was yesterday rumored.

—The losses of the insurgents in the combats last week aggregate fully nine thousand.

—Asnieres still holds out against the Versailles forces, whose every attack is repulsed.

—The election of the Duke of Montpensier to the Spanish Cortes has been declared legal.

—Great activity is now manifest in the building of sea-going vessels in the vicinity of Quebec.

—General McMahon says he will remain on the defensive until his army is greatly reinforced.

—Several battalions of National Guards in Paris have been disarmed on account of their hostility to the Commune.

—A Marseilles despatch claims that the fighting of the past two days has resulted in advantage to the Communists.

—A despatch from Versailles states that the stories of the Government troops being defeated at Asnieres and Clamart are untrue.

—Several very severe encounters have recently occurred in Cuba between the Spanish troops and the insurgent forces of the island.

—A London despatch, dated 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, says that the Versailles troops have been repulsed everywhere around Paris.

—The Communists have commenced to destroy some houses on the outskirts of Paris, and they intend to erect earthworks in many of the important streets of the city.

—Considerable fighting is apparently going on between the forces of the rival Governments of France, yet it is difficult to obtain a full and correct view of the situation.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL FROM NAPLES.

Just received, a fresh invoice of

Pink Coral Jewelry.

Also, just opened,

New Styles in

Yellow Gold Jewelry.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

3 18 stuth§ PHILADELPHIA.

PERSONAL.

A MATHEMATICAL TEACHER, WHO thoroughly understands how to teach elementary and higher mathematics, is wanted for one hour daily. Address "ARITHMETIC," Telegraph Office. 4 3t*

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A Full Assortment.
OUR OWN GROWTH.
COLLINS, WETHERILL & CO.,
SEED GROWERS,
4 4 tufs tf Nos. 1111 and 1113 MARKET Street.

CARACAS CHOCOLATE,
Imported and for sale by
DALLETT & SON,
4 4 1m No. 129 S. FRONT Street.

PRIME HEAVY SEED OATS.
COLLINS, WETHERILL & CO.,
Seed Growers,
Nos. 1111 and 1113 MARKET Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1903 Thompson street, Twentieth ward. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Thompson street, 72 feet west of Nineteenth street, No. 1903; the lot containing in front 16 feet, and extending in depth on the east line 76 feet 5 inches, and on the west line 66 feet, widening on the rear to 18 feet 6 inches. The house has saloon parlor, dining room, and kitchen on the first floor; 2 chambers, bath-room, and saloon sitting-room on the second floor, and 2 chambers on the third floor; has the gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking-range, heater, etc. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

No. 2. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1620 Amboy street, Twentieth ward. All that three story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of Amboy street, between Oxford street and Columbia avenue, Twentieth ward, No. 1620; the lot containing in front 16 feet, including the northern moiety or half part of an alley 2 feet 3 inches wide, and extending in depth 40 feet 6 inches. House contains 6 rooms and bath-room; has gas, hot and cold water, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 8 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ORPHANS' COURT PEREMPTORY SALE—Estate of Mary Miller, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Three Desirable Residences and six Building Lots, Germantown Avenue, Mount Airy, Twenty-second Ward. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday, April 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, the following described property, late of Mary Miller, deceased, viz.:—

Nos. 1 and 2. Two three-story stone residences on Germantown avenue, Mount Airy. All that lot of ground, with three-story stone messuage thereon erected, situate on the southwest side of Germantown avenue, Twenty-second ward, beginning at a stake on the southwest side of Germantown avenue, 86 feet 4½ inches southeast from the southeast side of Miller street; thence by land late of Erasmus Pierce, deceased, south 60 deg. 25 min., west 24 feet 1¾ inches to a corner; thence still by the same south 44 deg. 12 min., west 384 feet ½ inch to the northeast side of Bryan street, as the same is laid out on the confirmed plan of the city; thence along the northeast side of said street south 45 deg. 30 min., east 45 feet 7½ inches to a corner; thence by lot No. 2, next hereafter described, north 45 deg. 18 min., east 338 feet 1 inch to a corner, and north 57 deg. 56½ min., east 54 feet 1¾ inches to the southwest side of Germantown avenue, and thence by the same north 29 deg. 43½ min., west 60 feet 8¾ inches to the place of beginning, containing 73 92-100 perches of land. The improvements are a three-story stone (rough-cast) cottage-built residence, with two-story frame back building; has parlor (with folding doors), gas, oven in out-kitchen, etc.

All that lot of ground, with the three-story stone messuage thereon erected, situate on the southwest side of Germantown avenue, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a stake on the southwest side of Germantown avenue, a corner of lot No. 1, before described, at the distance of 147 feet 1¾ inches southeast from the southeast side of Miller street; thence by lot No. 1 south 57 deg. 56½ min., west 54 feet 1¾ inches to a corner, and south 45 deg. 18 min., west 338 feet 1 inch to the northeast side of Bryan street, as the same is laid out on the confirmed plan of the city; thence by the same south 45 deg. 30 min., east 45 feet 7½ inches to a corner; thence by lot No. 3, hereafter described, north 44 deg. 30 min., east 384 feet 4½ inches to the southwest side of Germantown avenue, and thence by the same north 29 deg. 43½ min., west 29 feet 6 inches to the place of beginning; containing 62 7-100 perches of land. The improvements are a three-story stone (rough-cast) cottage-built residence, with two-story frame back building; has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; gas, oven in out-kitchen, etc.

No. 3. Large and Valuable Three-story Stone Residence, Barn, Ice-house, etc., N. W. corner of Germantown and Mount Pleasant avenues, 3 fronts, lot 120 by 370 feet, known as "Miller's Boarding-house." All that lot of ground, with the large stone mansion, barn, ice-house, and other improvements thereon erected, situate on the south-west side of Germantown avenue, and northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a stake on the west corner of Germantown and Mount Pleasant avenues, thence along the southwest side of Germantown avenue north 36 deg. 31½ min., west 120 feet 3 inches to a corner, thence by lot No. 2, before described, south 44 deg. 30 min., west 384 feet 4½ inches to the northeast side of Bryan street, as the same is laid out on the confirmed plan of the city, thence by the same south 45 deg. 30 min., east 118 feet 9¾ inches to the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue; thence by same north 44 deg. 30 min., east 363 feet 6 inches to the place of beginning; containing 1 acre 48 48-100 perches of land. The improvements are a large three-story stone (rough-cast) residence, with two-story frame back building and one-story kitchen; has large hall, parlor, large dining-room, library, reception-room, 2 chambers on first floor, 11 chambers on the second, and 15 on the third; large porch and verandah, gas, furnace, etc. Also, stone barn, with stabling for 5 horses, box stall, cow stable, pig pens, ice-house, etc.

No. 4. Large Lot—1½ acres—S. W. corner of Germantown and Mount Pleasant avenues. All that lot of ground, situate on the southwest side of Germantown avenue and southeast side or Mount Pleasant avenue, Twenty second ward. Beginning at a stake on the south corner of Germantown and Mount Pleasant avenues; thence along the southwest side of Germantown avenue south 36 deg. 31½ min., east 113 feet 6½ inches to a corner of George H. Garrett's land; thence by the same south 44 deg. 27½ min., west 435 feet 8½ inches to a corner, in line of lot No. 8; thence by the same north 45 deg. 21 min., west 111 feet 1 inch to the southeast side of Mount Pleasant avenue, and thence along the same north 44 deg. 30 min., east 452 feet 9¾ inches to the place of beginning; containing 1 acre, 1 rood, and 22 84-100 perches of land.

No. 5. Lot, Mount Pleasant avenue and Bryan street. All that lot of ground, situate on the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, and on the southwest side of Bryan street, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a stake on the west corner of Mount Pleasant avenue and Bryan street; thence along the southwest side of Bryan street north 45 deg. 30 min., west 209 feet 8½ inches to the line of land late of Erasmus Pierce, deceased; thence by the same south 44 deg. 12 min., west 210 feet 1½ inches to a corner; thence by lot No. 6, hereafter described, south 45 deg. 30 min., east 208 feet 7½ inches to the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, and thence by the same north 44 deg. 30 min., east 210 feet 1½ inches to the place of beginning; containing 1 acre and 41 41-100 perches of land.

No. 6. Lot, Mount Pleasant avenue, Mower street and Miller street, 3 fronts. All that lot of ground, situate on the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a stake on the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, 210 feet 1½ inches southwest from the southwest side of Bryan street; thence by lot No. 5, before described, north 45 deg. 30 min., west 208 feet 7½ inches to a corner; thence by land late of Erasmus Pierce, deceased, north 45 deg. 25 min., west 122 feet 1½ inches to a corner, 4 feet northwest of the northwest side of Miller street; thence by land late of George W. Carpenter, deceased, south 44 deg. 14 min., west 287 feet 9¾ inches to a corner in the middle of Mower street; thence along the middle of said street south 46 deg. 16 min., east, crossing Miller street, 213 feet 2¼ inches to a corner in the line of land now or late of Valentine Burkhart, and thence by the same the two next following courses and distances, viz.:—North 44 deg. 24 min., east 110 feet 9¾ inches to a corner, and south 44 deg., east 116 feet 4 inches to the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, and thence along the same north 44 deg. 30 min., east 184 feet 5⅜ inches to the place of beginning; containing 1 acre, 3 roods, 26 83-100 perches, more or less.

No. 7. Lot, Miller street, Mower street, and Cresheim road, 3 fronts. All that lot of ground, situate on the northeast side of the Cresheim road, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a stone on the northeast side of Cresheim road; thence along the northeast side of said road north 12 deg. 34 min., west, crossing Miller street, 252 feet 10½ inches to a corner, 3 feet 6 inches northwest of the northwest side of Miller street; thence by land late of George W. Carpenter, deceased, north 44 deg. 14 min., east 319 feet 1¼ inches to a corner in the middle of Mower street, 3 feet 6 inches northwest of the northwest side of Miller street; thence along the middle of Mower street, by lot No. 6, before described, south 46 deg. 6 min., east 218 feet 2¼ inches to a corner in the line of land now or late of Valentine Burkhart, and thence by the same south 44 deg. 24 min., west 468 feet 3 inches to the place of beginning; containing 1 acre, 3 roods, 19 84-100 perches.

No. 8. Lot, Mt. Pleasant avenue and Mower street, two fronts. All that lot of ground situate on the southeast side of Mount Pleasant avenue, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a point on the southeast side of Mount Pleasant avenue, 452 feet 9¾ inches southwest from the southwest side of Germantown avenue; thence partly by lot No. 4 and partly by ground of Geo. H. Garrett south 45 deg. 21 min., east 559 feet 11¾ inches to a corner; thence by ground of Geo. H. Garrett south 45 deg. 41 min., west 446 feet 7¾ inches to a corner in the middle of Mower street; thence along the middle of Mower street north 46 deg. 6 min., west 445 feet to a corner of land now or late of Valentine Burkhart; thence by said land the two following courses and distances, viz.: north 44 deg. 29 min., east 100 feet 7 inches to a corner, and north 44 deg., west 113 feet 9 inches to the southeast side of Mount Pleasant avenue, and thence by the same north 44 deg. 30 min., east 348 feet 8¾ inches to the place of beginning; containing 5 acres, 1 rood, 35 59-100 perches.

No. 9. Lot, Mower street, extending through to Cresheim road, two fronts. All that lot of ground, situate on the northeast side of the Old Cresheim road, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a corner on the northeast side of the Cresheim road; thence by land, late of John Tannahill, deceased, north 43 deg. 7 min., east 153 feet 2 inches to a corner, and south 44 deg. 43 min., east 114 feet 10 inches to a corner; thence by land of George H. Garrett north 43 deg. 41 min., east 369 feet 10¾ inches to the middle of Mower street; thence along the middle of Mower street, by lot No. 8, north 46 deg. 6 min., west 445 feet to a corner, on the line of land now or late of Valentine Burkhart; thence by the same south 44 deg. 29 min., west 642 feet 3½ inches to the northeast side of Cresheim road; thence by the same south 12 deg. 34 min., east 45 feet 2½ inches to a corner, and south 30 deg. 10 min., east 2 feet to a corner of Michael Galloway's land; thence by the same, the next three following courses and distances, viz., north 44 deg. 32 min., east 146 feet 4½ inches to a corner, south 46 deg., east 80 feet to a corner, and south 44 deg. 32 min., west 168 feet 10¾ inches to the northeast side of Cresheim road, thence along the same south 30 deg. 10 min., east 69 feet 7½ inches to a corner, north 79 deg. 22 min., east 231 feet 5½ inches to a corner, and thence south 49 deg. 15 min., east 19 feet 8½ inches to the place of beginning; containing 5 acres, 2 roods, 24 62-100 perches.

By the Court,
JOSEPH C. TITTERMARY, Clerk O. C.
JOS. REX,
WM. REX,
JESSE HINKLE,
JAMES KEISEL, } Administrators.

N. B.—The above are located on very high ground, commanding a beautiful view ot the country for miles around, and the sites are very valuable for country residences, being in the immediate vicinity of and adjoining elegant country-seats. Lithographic plans may be had at the auction rooms.

Mount Pleasant avenue, Bryan and Mower streets are not cut through yet, but laid out on the city plan.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 25 ap 8 15 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—13 Very Desirable Lots, Broad street, Fifteenth street, Federal street, Thirteenth street, Clarion street. On Tuesday, April 25, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described Lots of Ground, viz.:

Nos. 1 and 2. All those two contiguous lots of ground, situate on the east side of Broad street, 50 feet south of Federal street; containing together in front on Broad street 50 feet, and extending in depth 200 feet to Watts street.

Nos. 3 and 4. All that lot of ground, situate on the west side of Broad street, 150 feet south of Federal street; containing together in front on Broad street 50 feet, and extending in depth 178 feet to Tiernan street.

No. 5. All that lot of ground, situate on the east side of Fifteenth street, 202 feet 6 inches south of Federal street; containing in front on Fifteenth street 17 feet, and extending in depth 178 feet to Tiernann street.

No. 6. All that lot of ground, situate on the south side of Federal street, 86 feet ½ of an inch east of Fifteenth street; containing in front on Federal street 18 feet ½ of an inch, and extending in depth on the east line 112 feet ½ of an inch, and on the west line 112 feet 10½ inches, to a 3-feet wide alley running from Fifteenth street to Tiernan street.

Nos. 7 and 8. All these two contiguous lots of ground, described together as follows:—Situate on the north side of Federal street, and west side of a 20 feet wide street running north from Federal street, 156 feet 5 inches east from Fifteenth street; containing together in front on Federal street 34 feet, and extending in depth along the said 20-feet wide street 145 feet 1¾ inches, and on the west line 143 feet 8½ inches, to a 3-feet wide alley, which runs eastward into the said 20 feet street.

No. 9. All that lot of ground, situate on the north side of Federal street, 56 feet 1 inch east of Watts street; containing in front on Federal street 18 feet ½ of an inch, and extending in depth on the east line 111 feet 3½ inches, and on the west line 110 feet 5⅜ inches to a 3-feet wide alley, running from Watts street to Clarion street.

No. 10. All that lot of ground, situate on the west side of Clarion street, 173 feet south of Federal street; containing in front on Clarion street 16 feet, and extending in depth 66 feet.

No. 11. All that lot of ground, situate on the west side of Thirteenth street, 196 feet 8 inches south of Federal street, containing in front on Thirteenth street 19 feet 4 inches, and extending in depth 100 feet to Clarion street.

No. 12. All that lot of ground, situate on the north side of Federal street, 169 feet 11 inches west of Twelfth street; containing in front on Twelfth street 17 feet, and extending in depth 157 feet to Anita street.

No. 13. All that lot of ground, situate on the west side of a 30 feet wide street, laid out and opened for public use, called Clarion street, containing in front on Clarion street 16 feet, and extending in depth 66 feet.

Plans at the Auction Rooms. For further particulars apply to C. H. & P. MUIRHEAD, No. 206 South Sixth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 8 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ESTATE OF WILLIAM HARPER, deceased.—Thomas & Sons' Auctioneers. On Tuesday, April 18, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Valuable Business Location, three-story brick dwelling, with side yard, No. 921 Passyunk avenue, corner of Marriott street, two fronts, 45½ feet front. All that modern and substantially built three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate at the northeast corner of Passyunk avenue and Marriott street; the lot containing in front on Passyunk avenue 45 feet 8 inches, and extending in depth along Marriott street 112 feet ½ of an inch, and on the other line 93 feet 6¾ inches. The house is 22 feet 9 inches front on Passyunk avenue; built of first quality materials and workmanship, with handsome side garden, filled with choice fruit trees, grape vines, and flowers. Corner lot 22 feet 11 inches, fronting on Passyunk avenue, and extending along Marriott street 112 feet ¾ of an inch; all in complete order in every particular. Also, one-half of the party wall of the house on Marriott street, adjoining the end of the lot. Also, the north party wall of the house, which is about 90 feet long and three stories high. May be examined any day previous to the sale. See plan. Clear of all incumbrance.

No. 2. Well-secured Ground Rent, $600 a year. All that well-secured ground rent of $600 a year, payable January and July, issuing out of all that lot of ground situate at the northeast corner of Bainbridge and Gulliford streets; secured by a public school-house, and payable by the city when it is due, by a resolution of Councils passed that all warrants for ground-rents to be paid when due without delay. Lot 54 feet on Bainbridge street, by 60 feet on Gulliford street.

No. 3. Eight Building Lots, Pavonia, N. J. All those 8 building lots, each 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, situate on the Pavonia Land Association's land, north of Camden, State of New Jersey. Plan can be seen at the auction store and on the day of sale. See plan.

No. 4. Stocks.
1 share Pavonia Land Association.
2 shares Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.
Pew No. 62, centre aisle of Sixth Presbyterian Church.
20 shares Union Mining Company of the State of Nevada.
400 shares Honey Comb Petroleum Company.
100 shares Sugar Dale Oil Company.
100 shares Oil Basin Petroleum Company.
$2000 interest in the Dalias Oil Company.
Lot No. 203, section (J) in the Philadelphia Cemetery.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 18 al 15 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Desirable Country Mansion, with Stable and Coach-house, Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, on the line of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 13 miles above Camden, and two minutes' walk from Station and five from Steamboat Landing. On Tuesday, April 18, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, a modern double 2½-story brick rough-cast mansion, situate at the northeast corner of Lafayette avenue and Kossuth street, Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey; the lot containing 90 feet in front on Lafayette avenue, and extending in depth along Kossuth street 371 feet ½ of an inch. At the depth of 151 feet it widens to 100 feet, and continues in depth of that width. Excellent gunning and fishing near at hand; fine roads and driving in the vicinity; 11 trains to and from the city daily pass the premises. Photograph can be seen at the auction rooms, and for a plan of the house and further particulars, inquire of Edward A. Heintz, No. 432 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Immediate possession. Will be shown by Mr. Bear, on the premises. Terms—One-half of the purchase money can remain.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 11 25 a 1 8 15 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 1832 Bond street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, below Moore street. On Tuesday, April 25, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Bond street, below Moore street, No. 1832; containing in front on Bond street 14 feet, and extending in depth on the south line 70 feet 2 inches, and on the north line 61 feet 7 inches, to a twenty feet wide street. Subject to a redeemable yearly ground rent of $36, currency. Terms cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 8 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.

CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,
$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.

STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY,
Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these steerage rates are 22 cheaper than several other lines.

Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.

Apply to WALLER & CO., Agents,
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, Saturday, April 22, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, April 29, at 1 P. M.
City of Dublin, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 2, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Wednesday, May 3, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, April 18, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, April ——.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, April 15, at 8 A. M.

The PIONEER will sail from Savannah on Saturday, April 15.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, April 12, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Sunday, April 16.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.

The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, April 20, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS
For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
where further information may be obtained.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 38 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS AND BRIDGE BUILDERS.

DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS,
No. 224 South FIFTH Street, Philadelphia

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Department of Surveys until 3 o'clock P. M. of April 15, 1871, for the CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE over the river Schuylkill on the site of the Suspension Bridge at Fairmount, and its approaches to extend from Twenty-fifth and Spring Garden streets, in the Fifteenth ward, to Thirty-second and Bridge streets, in the Twenty-fourth ward, a length of about 2730 feet.

Proposals will be received for the bridge superstructure over the river, including all materials, workmanship, and erecting ready for use. It will be 340 feet span, of wrought iron, and also two trusses for Thirtieth street, 80 feet span, of wrought iron. Detailed plans of these bridges, conforming to specifications, to accompany proposals.

Proposals for all the iron work on *approaches* will be accepted separately, to be erected complete for use, as per plans and specifications.

And separate proposals for the graduation and masonry, to include curbing and paving, as per specifications and plans.

Each bid must be made upon blanks prepared, otherwise they will not be accepted, and every bidder must submit the names of two persons of undoubted responsibility, who will be bound with them as security for the faithful completion of contract. The city reserves the privilege of rejecting any and all bids that may not be satisfactory.

Payments will be made monthly in bonds of the city of Philadelphia, or in cash, at the discretion of the Mayor.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certificate from the Law Department that a proper bond, for the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars, has been filed there, in accordance with the ordinance approved May 25, 1860.

The contractor or contractors, in making their proposals, shall do so with the understanding that if their proposal shall be accepted every dispute or difference which may arise incident thereto shall be decided by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, from whose decision there shall be no appeal.

All bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals offered on said day, at 3½ o'clock. Plans may be seen and examined at the Department of Surveys, where specifications and blank proposals may be obtained on and after the 16th inst.

STRICKLAND KNEASS,
3 25 6t Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDINGS, Fayette Street, near Charles, BALTIMORE, Md., March 28, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for dredging a channel through Fredericksburg and Spotswood Bars, in the Rappahannock river. Proposals, to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 28, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. *Separate Proposals* will be also received for removing one wreck in Fredericksburg bar.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed 90 feet in width or 8 feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered. The tide rises about two feet

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 29 Major of Engineers U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, MD., March 20, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel in Queenstown Creek, Maryland, from Chester River to Queenstown. Proposals to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 22, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may be present.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or eight feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Forms of proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 23 Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 5, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, May 8, 1871, for the delivery of fifteen (15) cords of merchantable hard Wood, at each of the following-named National Cemeteries, viz.:—

Annapolis, Md.; Culpeper, Va.; City Point, Va.; Danville, Va.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Fort Harrison, Va.; Glendale, Va.; Cold Harbor, Va., the last three near Richmond, Va.; Poplar Grove, Va., near Petersburg, Va.; Richmond, Va.; Staunton, Va.; Seven Pines, Va.; Winchester, Va.; Hampton, Va.; Yorktown, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Salisbury, N. C.; and Wilmington, N. C.

The Wood to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Superintendents at each of the Cemeteries may respectively desire.

Forms for proposals furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
4 5 6t Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE ST., NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, Md., March 29, 1871.

PROPOSALS are inv

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1871.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

Dr. Henry Van Aernam has resigned the office of Commissioner of Pensions to avoid being removed, and J. H Baker, of Minnesota, has been nominated to succeed him. It is to be hoped that under the new Commissioner some very-much needed reforms in the administration of the Pension Bureau will be instituted, and Mr. Baker cannot make a better beginning than by the removal of Colonel W. T. Forbes, of this city, from the pension agency, over which he has for some time presided with more advantage to himself than to the pensioners on his pay-rolls. Colonel Forbes was retained in office after abundant proof that he was guilty of irregularities in the management of his agency that under an honest administration of the Pension Bureau would have ensured his instant removal, but Commissioner Van Aernam undertook to whitewash him, and by so doing assumed a share of the responsibility of his performances. The case of Colonel Forbes was a great scandal, and it served to prove conclusively the corruptness of the administration of the Pension Bureau and the rottenness of the whole system of paying pensions. If Congress had been honest a law would have been passed to effect a total and radical reform, but Congress seldom or never is honest when the bread and butter of a host of professional politicians is in question; and although some improvement has been effected, and the interests of the pensioners and the public better protected than they were, the administration of the Pension Bureau is still far from being what it should be. If it is necessary to have pension agencies, they should be given to retired officers who have been wounded in the service of their country, and who are, consequently, unfitted for active employment in either civil or military life. With such men there would be a reasonable chance that the pensioners and the Government would be honestly dealt with, and the business of the Pension Bureau would be removed out of the corrupting atmosphere of party politics. The pension agents would hold their positions by reason of their honesty and efficiency, and they would not be retained in office, as Colonel Forbes has been, after gross misconduct had been proved against them, simply because of a hope that they would prove useful as political wire-pullers in an election campaign. So far as Colonel Forbes is concerned, his own admissions were sufficient to have ensured his removal if Commissioner Van Aernam had been disposed to do his duty; and the new Commissioner cannot make a better beginning than by doing what his predecessor declined to do, and by requesting Colonel Forbes to hand over his agency to some more suitable person.

Hon. James H. Baker, the new Commissioner, is a native of Ohio, from which State he removed to Minnesota about fifteen years ago. He is a lawyer by profession, and was Secretary of State of Ohio when Chief Justice Chase was Governor of that State. During the war he was a general in the army.

JENNY LIND.

It is not often that we get hold of an item of news so entirely to our taste as one that we published yesterday relative to the Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt libel case. That charges so conspicuously inexact, so infamously untrue, should have been, for once, savagely rebuked, gives us renewed faith in the trial by jury. In rendering its verdict, the foreman well said that the jury was of opinion that no amount of damages could really compensate the plaintiff; nevertheless, it is comfortable to feel that there was considerable money involved, too. The whole reading world has been imposed upon by these lies about "Jane Lynd, the singing woman," as a Quaker preacher once termed the famous songstress. For years Mr. Goldschmidt, one of the best of men and most attentive of husbands, has suffered from the shameful imputations that he had squandered his wife's fortune, and had even personally maltreated his wife. We remember reading these sad stories, and believing them, and many of our readers have doubtless pitied the hard fate of the lovely and gifted singer. It is good news to learn that this pity was quite wasted. For a long time lately the libellous tongues were silent, and Mr. and Mrs. Goldschmidt were congratulating themselves upon escaping from this unenviable notoriety, when suddenly the shameful storm again arose. Such wilful, deliberate lying, without a shadow, or the shade of a shadow, of truth!—how is it to be explained, except on the hypothesis of the sometimes ineradicable baseness of the human heart?

In making these strictures we have not forgotten that the libellers were, to an extent, victims. It appears that they did not originate these falsehoods, but merely copied them from an American journal. So much the worse, possibly, for the American journal, although the English copyists were still some to blame. Some, but not all. They should have been sure of their facts before making such violent statements. What, however, shall we say of the authors, and of *Woodhull & Claflin's Week'y*, supposing that paper to have been, as all the proceedings lead us to imagine, the original authority? There should be no mercy shown here. The *World* suggests that that journal should refund the unlucky London proprietors the sums they have been forced to pay in the suit; but this is the least it can do. It further owes an apology to the press and to the public.

We fancy we see the animus in this matter. The *Weekly*, the *Revolution*, and papers of that ilk, are nothing if not anti-masculine. To be a man is enough with these precious reformers to be all that is vile. That is their stock in trade, the one bell on which they ring all their many changes. Jenny Lind made a fatal blunder some years ago, for which the sisterhood never forgave her—she got married. Open the black book, put her down, score her under. Being a woman, however, she still had the inside track, if we may so express it, but—no quarter for the husband. Reform! Let us reform these reformers; that is what society wants. And we do think that a few more such *exposes* as that offered by the Lynd-Goldschmidt case would go far towards reforming them out of existence.

And this Mrs. Woodhull is the person who was publicly introduced to a Philadelphia audience recently by Mrs. Lucretia Mott. That highly venerated and respected lady indorsed the crazy philosophy of the female candidate for President, including, we suppose, the principles of her "cosmo-political" party, and affirmed her belief that Mrs. Woodhull was "on the right track." Arriving here, and where we should have a climax, we feel discouraged. But it has been said that truth is mighty, and some people still believe that it will prevail. And we hope, and believe too, that this libel suit will go a considerable way toward the desired end.

Senator Sherman proposes to amend the anti-Ku-klux bill by insisting that all the damages caused to property by riotous assemblages shall be collected from the communities in which such riots occur. This would be a step in the right direction, but, if possible, it ought to be carried further, so that all the expenses arising from military interference could be assessed upon the States or counties in which such interference becomes necessary. If the Ku-klux assassins will insist upon terrorizing the communities in which they live, their sympathizers, instead of the innocent people of the North, should be made to pay all damages. If the adoption of this policy should practically lead to the confiscation and sale of large tracts of land in radically Rebel districts, even that result would prove beneficial rather than injurious, for it would tend to transfer Southern territory to loyal land-owners. Of one thing at least the unreconstructed and unreconstructable authors of mischief ought to be assured—that if they get up another war no pains will be spared to punish them pecuniarily as well as by force of arms.

Even Rochefort, it is said, denounces the leaders of the Parisian revolt as fools or tyrants, or both, and the whole civilized world concurs in this severe judgment. They are insanely warring against the best interests of the community in which they live, as well as against France and republicanism. If their pretended fears that monarchy will be re-established are verified, that result will be due mainly to their wild and wicked excesses, while if a genuine republic is permanently established it will because republican principles prove strong enough even to counteract the alarm created by their demonstration of the incapacity of crazy Parisians for self-government.

NOTICES.

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Gents' Ready-made Department comprises five immense salesrooms, filled with tens of thousands of Handsome Coats, Pants, and Vests to suit every taste, size, and shape as well as the desires of the most economical.

A call and an examination of our Spring stock will convince all of the great advantages of buying Clothing at

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A collection of fine Italian Marble Statuary, Hebe, Bardiglia, and Etruscan Vases, Groupes, Figures, etc., the importation of Messrs. G. Giavonnoni & Co., is now on exhibition at the new Art Gallery of Henry W. & B. Scott, Jr., No. 1129 Chesnut street, and will be sold without reserve on Monday next, at 10½ A. M., to be continued in the evening at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

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OF THE DISCOVERY AND WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT PULMONIC REMEDIES.

If a man were asked why he insured his life, the question would be regarded as a very simple one and scarcely requiring an answer, for the reason that the advantages of life insurance are so universally admitted that to doubt its utility would be to fly in the very face of reason and common sense. Now, while we find so many persons not only willing, but anxious, to make provision for the family or friends who are to be left behind, how many thousands there are who are culpably neglectful of their own health, and who, in some instances, for the sake of saving the outlay of a few dollars, and in others from positive indifference, permit their lives to be prematurely destroyed!

If consumption were not a disease as insidious as it is fatal, and if it were, as is asserted by the medical faculty generally, INCURABLE, there would be an apology for consumptives who, day after day and year after year, refuse to heed the warning given by a hacking cough, a hectic cheek, cold and clammy night-sweats, and other distressing symptoms, which are the almost certain forerunners of deep-seated pulmonary disease, and which, when thoroughly ingrafted into the system, can be removed only by the use of special remedies and the observance of precautions the very opposite of those usually given by physicians.

Many years ago these thoughts suggested themselves to the mind of Dr. Joseph H. Schenck, now of Philadelphia, but at the time of which we speak a resident of New Jersey. Himself a confirmed consumptive, and with little or no hope of recovery, but with sufficient love of life to prompt him to make an effort to live, he patiently and thoughtfully applied himself to the scientific study of the disease which was silently, but nevertheless surely, bearing him to the grave.

THE BEST MEDICAL

attendance had been secured. Remedy after remedy was prescribed, but all in vain. The ruthless disease continued its fast hold upon him, and he was sent to Moorestown, N. J., *to die.* The last vestige of hope had faded away. His friends, who from time time visited him, bade him farewell, never again expecting to see him alive. But Dr. Schenck, ill as he was, and hopeless as seemed his case, did not yield to despair. Weak and prostrated, and physically unable even to walk across the room, his mind was still active. He believed that God had not sent diseases

WITHOUT PROVIDING REMEDIES,

and, through friends and visitors, continued to make unceasing inquiries for certain herbs and roots, the virtues of which he understood had been satisfactorily proved in cases of pulmonary disease. His patience and perseverance were at length rewarded. The long-sought

HERBS AND ROOTS WERE OBTAINED.

The preparations of these were crude and simple, but their healing qualities were present notwithstanding. He took them regularly, adopted a system of plain but nutritious diet, remained in his chamber, avoided draughts of cold air, exercised within doors to as great an extent as his impaired strength would allow, and in a little while a change for the better was perceptible. The tough mucus that clogged the lungs and bronchial tubes was now freely and easily expectorated.

APPETITE RETURNED,

and with it came strength of body and cheerfulness of mind. Cough, fever, night sweats, and pains began to leave him. Friends beheld the change with amazement; his wasted limbs regained their former rotundity, his step became elastic and firm, and the happy result was that he

WAS RESTORED TO PERFECT HEALTH,

and is to-day a man advanced in years, but hale, hearty, and strong, and weighing over two hundred and twenty-five pounds. Deeply impressed with the wonderful cure that had been wrought, and thankful for his narrow escape from certain death, he resolved to apply himself to the study of medicine, and devote the remainder of his days to efforts to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow-creatures. As would be natural, his principal attention was directed to the subject of Pulmonary Diseases. The most eminent physicians in the country had assured him that

CONSUMPTION COULD NOT BE CURED,

and that he, being a consumptive, *must die!* But there he was, a living, breathing refutation of the assertions of these learned men. He that was given up as the hopeless victim of the most dreaded of all diseases stood up before the world

A STOUT, STRONG MAN,

and such he is to-day, though thirty-five years have elapsed since his miraculous restoration to health. "The medicines that cured me will certainly cure others. Why should not others be rescued from a premature grave as I have been? Why should not the healing virtues of roots and herbs that saved my life save the lives of thousands of my fellow-beings, who are the victims of consumption?" Thus reasoned Dr. Schenck as he applied himself to the preparation of his great remedies. After years of experiment he succeeded in perfecting his

PULMONIC SYRUP

in a form so attractive and so palatable to the taste that patients take it regularly for a long period without becoming nauseated by it. Hearing of his remarkable cure, hundreds and thousands of patients flocked to him for advice and medicine. These were supplied, and to-day there are many healthy men and women living who owe their health and strength wholly to

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.

Not content with a single medicine, Dr. Schenck applied the valuable knowledge he had gained to the preparation of others. It became necessary that the *Pulmonic Syrup* should have an assistant in its great work of restoring the system. While it drove out the impurities, new and good blood was wanting. This could be secured only by maintaining the digestive organs in perfect condition. To accomplish this,

AN ACTIVE LIVER

was essential. With this important organ in a torpid state, healthful digestion was impossible, and without healthful digestion there could be no pure blood. Hence it was that Dr. Schenck experimented with his now

FAMOUS MANDRAKE PILLS.

The experiments were satisfactory. He found that they exercised an almost magical influence upon the liver and stomach. The former being stimulated to healthful activity, its secretions were promoted. The bile and diseased slime which accumulated in the stomach, and rendered its functions inoperative, were removed by the use of the *Mandrake Pills;* the appetite was increased; the food taken was properly assimilated, good blood was created in consequence, and the result a total

BANISHMENT OF DISEASE.

All that was now needed was a tonic that would give nerve and energy to the still weak but perfectly cured consumptive. The system was entirely healthy, but flesh was wanted for the limbs, and strength to carry it. Acting silently but powerfully in conjunction with the Pulmonic Syrup and the Mandrake Pills,

THE SEAWEED TONIC

fulfilled its great mission. Being an alkali, it speedily corrected any acidity of the stomach. It imparted tone and vigor to the entire system. It fitted the restored patient for a resumption of his ordinary business duties, and put the capstone upon the great remedial structure which Dr. Schenck, after years of painful personal experience and patient scientific effort, had reared for the benefit of the human race.

ONE THING YET REMAINED

to be done. While this great work of restoration was in progress Dr. Schenck was thoroughly convinced that exposure to draughts of cold air—to the rough, rasping winds of early spring and late fall, or to the chilling blasts of winter, were almost certain death to the patient. Hence it was that he adopted the plan of having his patients remain in their apartments, and taking all needful exercise there, until the diseased lungs were

PERFECTLY HEALED,

and what is called "pure fresh air" could be borne by them without the danger of provoking a return of the dreaded disease. The system has worked like a charm. The bold assertion of the medical faculty that consumption cannot be cured has been completely refuted, and Dr. Schenck's great remedies have triumphed over all opposing elements.

During the thirty-four years of Dr. Schenck's very extended practice, he has frequently examined five hundred patients a week in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Being well advanced in years, his professional visits to other cities have been discontinued, though he still continues to give his personal attention to the examination of patients at his principal office in Philadelphia, being assisted in his arduous duties by his son, Dr. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK, Jr., who is a regular graduate of Jefferson Medical College, and is in every way qualified for the efficient discharge of the important duties devolving upon him.

Patients who desire a thorough examination of their lungs, with the aid of Dr. SCHENCK'S RESPIROMETER, can be accommodated at all times and receive the needed information as to their condition, and the method of treatment, for Five Dollars.

Consultation gratis. 4 11 eod6t4p

CITY NOTICES.

THE GENUINE MILTON GOLD JEWELRY, of No. 1022 Chesnut street, is in greater demand than ever. All who visit our Salesroom express their delight with the curious and complicated designs in our original and genuine Milton Gold revealed to their view, and the throngs of delighted purchasers that daily crowd our Salesroom bear evidence to this. Remember, the genuine is for sale only at the headquarters of the great English Milton Gold Company, No. 1022 Chesnut street.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has received Spring Styles Gents' and Boys' Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods. Shirts made to order.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

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THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS BUNIONS, are manufactured by
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OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has opened an elegant assortment of Ladies', Children's, and Infants' trimmed and untrimmed Hats. Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Etc. Also, Boys Cloth and Straw Hats.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—On the 14th instant, JULIA ALEXANDER at the residence of her brother-in-law, E. D. Brown, Esq.
Due notice of the funeral will be given.

BARBE.—On the 13th instant, FRANCIS BARBE, in the 65th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also, the French Benevolent Society, are repectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 238 S. Eighth street, on Sunday, 16th instant, at 2 o'clock.

BRADY.—On the 12th instant, WILLIAM BRADY, son of Susan and the late William Brady, aged 23 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, and Fourth of July Lodge, No. 196, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 1206 S. Fifth street, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Sixth Street Union Vault.

DOUGHTY.—On Friday, 14th instant, ENOCH DOUGHTY, in the 86th year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, near Absecon, N. J., on Tuesday next, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.
A special train will leave Cooper's Point, Camden, N. J., at 7:45 A. M.

EAKINS.—On the 11th instant, CHRISTIANA, wife of Samuel Eakins, Sr., in the 61st year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 1024 Palmer street, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Palmer's Ground.

GRIGG.—On the 13th instant, HORACE H. GRIGG, in the 38th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1502 North Twentieth street, at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, 17th instant. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

SHRIVER.—On the morning of the 15th instant, WILLIE H., only child of H. L. and Lizzie Bakes Shriver, aged 2 years and 1 month.
Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 322 North Ninth street, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

WEBB.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 12th inst., HEWITT, youngest child of Escher O. D. and the late William H. Webb, in his 7th year.
Funeral services at Christ Church, Philadelphia, on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock punctually. The friends of the family are invited to be present.

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CLOTHING,
COMBINING STYLE, DURABILITY AND EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP.
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ONE-PRICE
ESTABLISHMENT,
604 Market Street,
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 4 13 smwlm

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Sixth.—Rev. J. P. CONKEY will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. 4 15 s2t*

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Choral service and sermon to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. 4 15 s3t*

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above ARCH.—Rev. A. REED, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHILDREN'S CHURCH.—THE NEXT sermon to the young, on "Nature's Wonders," at the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock.

ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, S. E. CORNER ARCH and BROAD Streets.—Preaching Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. HENRY W. WARREN. Strangers invited.

NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, below Girard avenue.—Rev. Dr. WISWELL will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. M. NEWKIRK, at 7½ P. M. All invited.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, CORNER SEVENTEENTH and SUMMER Streets.—Services to-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. BENJAMIN WATSON, D. D. Rector.

SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, OF BOSTON, will preach at the CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, corner of NINETEENTH and WALLACE Streets, on Wednesday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street below Spruce.—Rev. SAMUEL MILLER HAGEMAN will preach to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"The Unseen God." All persons invited.

ST. PHILIP'S P. E. CHURCH, VINE STREET, near Eighth.—The Right Rev. WILLIAM BACON STEVENS, D. D., will administer the rite of confirmation in this Church to-morrow at 10½ A. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GERMAN Street, below Third.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. GEORGE M. GRISWOLD, of New York. Seats free and all welcome.

BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 10½ and evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers always welcome.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Swangers welcome.

SPRING GARDEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, TWENTIETH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.—Rev. C. H. PAYNE, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M., by Rev. CHARLES D. KELLOGG, of Saratoga, N. Y.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. BRIGHAM, ONE of the most interesting trance speakers of the day, will lecture at the Church, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets, to-morrow morning at 10½, evening at 8. Pews free for all visitors.

DIVINE SERVICE (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) will be held in the hall of the COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, THIRTY-NINTH Street, above Market, on Sunday, April 16th, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30.

"CONFESSION"—SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street and PENN Square.—Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK, Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Subject in the afternoon—"The Christian Duty of Confessing Sins."

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth—Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
Rev. E. STUART DODGE, of New York, Missionary to Persia, will preach to-morrow morning.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner TWENTY-FIRST and CHRISTIAN Streets.—Service Sunday, April 16, at 10½ A. M., 7:45 P. M. Sermons by Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, of Boston. Collections will be taken up morning and evening in aid of the Building Fund of the Church.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—The teachers and children of ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH will meet in the WHARTON STREET M. E. CHURCH on to-morrow afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, to hold a Union Meeting with the teachers and children of Wharton Street M. E. Church School.

REV. DR. CATHER, OF GREAT BRITAIN, will preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. Subject—"The Priesthood of Melchizedek." Rev. Dr. WILLITS, at 8 P. M., the last of a series on interesting incidents in the ministry of Christ, "The Trial and Crucifixion of Christ."

REV. R. FULLER, D. D., OF BALTIMORE, will preach the closing sermon of the fifth annual series, before the Young People's Association, TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of EIGHTEENTH, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"The Snares and Seductions of the City." Young people and the public cordially invited. Rev. L. MOSS, D. D., will preach to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock.

REV. DR. PRIME AND REV. DR. HALL, of New York.—A course of two lectures will be delivered in Dr. Wylie's Church, BROAD Street, below Spruce, Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., Tuesday, April 18. Subject—"Around the World; How to Go; What to See; What it Costs." Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., Tuesday, April 25. Subject—"Personal Power." Course tickets, $1; single tickets, 50c. Tickets for sale at Presbyterian Board, No. 1334 Chesnut street; A. Martien & Co.'s, No. 1214 Chesnut street; and J. C. Garrigues & Co.'s, No. 608 Arch street, and at the door of Church on evenings of lectures. For benefit of Parent and Mission Sabbath School. Lectures begin at eight o'clock. 4 15 2t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St.
IMMENSE STOCK
OF THE BEST BRANDS
IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.
Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,
THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.
The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw5

A STATED MEETING OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF THE P. E. CHURCH IN PHILADELPHIA will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, April 17, at Trinity Church, Catharine street, above Second, as a quarter before eight o'clock. The subject of the address will be "Object Teaching." The address to be delivered by Rev. JOHN BOLTON, of West Chester, Pa.
4 15 2t JOHN ZEBLEY, Jr., Rec. Sec'y.

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1871.
The Annual Election for President and Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of May, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. EDWARD JOHNSON,
4 13ths6t Secretary.

THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY WILL find indispensable the new process of printing by which Press Copies can be taken from forms printed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing Rooms, FIFTH and CHESNUT streets. 1t

HON. NEAL DOW, THE FAMOUS ORIGINator of the Maine Law, will lecture at HORTICULTURAL HALL, April 28. Subject:—"Prohibition the Vital Question of the Hour." Sale of Reserved Seats begins April 21, at No. 608 Arch street. Tickets, 25 cents. 1t*

PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

LATEST STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S Boots and Shoes.—A large assortment of our own make, of different measures, always on hand.
BARTLETT,
2 18 tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON
CHESNUT STREET.
CORNELIUS & SONS'
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SALESROOMS,
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GAS FIXTURES.

ART GALLERY.
Established in 1765.
McCANN'S
Art Galleries and Warerooms,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street.
Oil Paintings,
Mirrors,
Tables,
Frames,
Cornices, Etc.
All Chromos reduced 20 per cent. on former prices. 4 1 stuth 6mrp

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTRIX'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of Hanson Robinson, dec'd.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Very Elegant Country Seat and Farm known as "Woolton Hall," Mansion, Farm, and Tenant Houses, 50 acres, Philadelphia and Wilmington Turnpike, Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, Del., 3 squares from Bellevue Station, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, half mile from the River Delaware, 3 miles from Wilmington, 9 miles from Chester, and 23 miles from Philadelphia. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without any reserve whatever, at the Philadelphia Exchange—

All that very elegant country-seat and farm, comprising 50 acres of land, situate on the westerly side of the Philadelphia and Wilmington turnpike and on two private roads, three fronts, about 9 miles below Chester, 3 above Wilmington, 23 from Philadelphia, half mile of the river Delaware, and about 3 squares from Bellevue Station, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. The improvements are an elegant and spacious three-story stone mansion, main building 49 by 48 feet, extreme length 91 feet and circular piazza and portico around three sides of it; constructed on the castellated style of architecture, being built in the most substantial manner throughout; has large hall in the centre, saloon parlor, conservatory, dining-room, library, kitchen, scullery, store and china room, and fireproof safe on the first floor; 4 commodious chambers (each having a bath-room and marble-top stationary washstand, hot and cold water, water-closet) on the second floor; 4 chambers, 2 bath-rooms, and 2 water-tanks (which are supplied by 2 hydraulic rams—one of the tanks will contain 1800 gallons of spring water on the third floor, and an observatory above. Balconies, with windows opening to them from all the rooms; private stairway, numerous closets (including cedar and wine), stained glass windows, marble mantels, walls and ceilings beautifully frescoed, handsomely papered and painted, gas (with handsome fixtures) and water throughout, 5 bath-rooms, water-closets, bell-calls, 2 furnaces, cooking range, etc.

A genteel 2½-story stone farm house, two-story stone tenant house, stone stable and carriage house (Norman style), stalls for five horses; stone ice house, filled, with a keeping-room for provisions; frame tool house, stone and frame barn, gas house, built of stone, complete arrangement for making gas, the operation very simple; frame chicken house, 6 acres of woodland, a rivulet of pure spring water runs through it, and collected by a small dam, and carried 225 feet through iron pipes into the ram box, the surplus flowing into the pond; also a fish pond, beautiful stone wall on the turnpike front, capped with North river flagging; very elegant Osage orange hedge, forms a beautiful curve around the front lawn; the gravel drives about half-mile in length, ranging from 10 to 20 feet wide; are thoroughly made, paved with large stones and covered with broken stones and gravel, and underground drainage; large vegetable garden, beautiful lawn, in the centre of which is a handsome iron summer house, surrounded by beautiful trees; abundance of fruit trees, apple orchard, etc.; also, 416 beautiful and well-grown forest and evergreen trees on the sides of the drives and around the mansion.

This property was built by the late Hanson Robinson, for his own occupancy, and no expense has been spared to make it a very elegant and finished country seat, all the materials being of the best, and the grounds beautifully laid out. The mansion is located in the centre of an extensive lawn, elevated ouer 200 feet above the river Delaware, and commands a beautiful and extended view up and down the river and surroundings.

The location is especially healthy. Photographs, plans, and pamphlets, containing more full particulars, may be seen at the Auction Rooms, Philadelphia, or at the office of Samuel M. Harrington, Esq., Attorney for the Executrix, second story, building, Seventh and Market streets, Wilmington, Delaware, where any one wishing to view the premises can get a conveyance. Trains leave Philadelphia at 8:30 and 11 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 7 P. M. for Bellevue Station. The house and premises will be ready for inspection at all times. On Tuesdays and Fridays of each week a carriage will be at Bellevue Station on the arrival of 11 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, to convey visitors to the property.

Terms of Sale.—Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on the premises, to be secured, with interest, etc., by bond and mortgage, with policy of fire insurance transferred as collateral.

Immediate possession. $1000 to be paid at time of sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 s 5t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Two-story brick dwelling, Sixty-fifth street, south of Callowhill street. All that two-story Mansard-roof dwelling, with bay window, verandahs etc., and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Sixty-fifth street, 76 feet south of Callowhill street; containing in front 38 feet, and extending in depth 145 feet to a 10 feet wide alley. The house contains large parlor, dining room, kitchen, and 5 chambers, built in the best manner, etc. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

No. 2. Two-story brick dwelling, Sixty-fifth street, north of Race street. All that two story brick Mansard-roof dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Sixty-fifth street, 200 feet north of Race street; the lot containing in front on Sixty-fifth street 40 feet, and extending in depth 225 feet to a 50 feet street. It is substantially built; has parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, and 6 chambers. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. For further particulars, apply to Jeremiah Bonsall, S. W. corner Sixty-fifth and Vine streets.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, with side yard, No. 513 Franklin street, south of Spring Garden street. On Tuesday, April 18, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Franklin street, 67 feet 8¼ inches south of Spring Garden street, No. 513; the lot containing in front on Franklin street 22 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 91 feet 10 inches on the north line, and 60 feet 8¼ inches on the south line. The house has the modern conveniences; contains 13 rooms, handsomely finished; gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, underground drainage to sewer, etc. Terms—$5000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 1070 East Norris street, second house above Thompson street. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that genteel three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate No. 1070 East Norris street, second house above Thompson street; containing in front on East Norris street 15 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth 108 feet 8 inches, to a 4-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. It is occupied as a store and dwelling, contains 8 rooms; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, range, etc. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. For further particulars, apply to F. C. Headman, No. 534 Arch street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—2 two-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 713 and 715 Pierce street, west of Seventh street and south of Morris street, First ward. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those 2 two-story brick dwellings and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Pierce street, 144 feet west of Seventh street, Nos. 713 and 715; each containing in front on Pierce street 14 feet, and extending in depth 41 feet. Together with the common use and privilege of a 2 feet wide alley, laid out and opened. They each have 4 rooms, gas, range, etc. Each subject to a yearly ground-rent of $39. Immediate possession. They will be sold separately. Keys at No. 923 South Fifteenth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two-story brick Dwelling, No. 1832 Bond street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, below Moore street. On Tuesday, April 25, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Bond street, below Moore street, No. 1832; containing in front on Bond street 14 feet, and extending in depth on the south line 70 feet 2 inches, and on the north line 61 feet 7 inches, to a 20-feet wide street. Subject to a redeemable yearly ground-rent of $36 currency. Terms—Cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Stand. Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 1733 S. Fifth street, below Morris street. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick messuage, with two-story brick back building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Fifth Street, 316 feet 6 inches south of Morris street, First ward, No. 1733, opposite depot of Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railway; containing in front on Fifth street 18 feet, and extending in depth 64 feet 9 inches. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15M6s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

OPENING OF NEW LINEN DRESSES.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES,
1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street.
Our Spring Importation Now Open.
PRINTED LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
PLAIN WHITE LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
BEAUTIFUL PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.

We are showing the most beautiful assortment of Printed Linens in the country. The patterns are all new and very stylish.

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.

Plain Buff Linen. Buff Parisian Linen.
Plain Buff Linen Lawns. Plain Flax Lawns.
Plain Chocolate Linens. Grey Linens.

THE FRENCH PIQUES AT 50 CENTS.
We have received 50 pieces more of this Pique. Undoubtedly the best bargain of the season.

OUR WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT
Contains all the most desirable makes of Nainsooks, Soft-finish Cambrics, Swiss and India Mulls, Victoria Lawns, Bishop Lawns, French Muslins, extra widths, Hamburg Edgings.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE
No. 904 CHESTNUT STREET.
FRESH CHINA MATTINGS.
WHITE RED CHECK, AND FANCY STYLES.
50 PIECES FRENCH AXMINSTER,
$3·25 PER YARD.

PEABODY & WESTON,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
CARPET HOUSE.
A visit to our Store will convince any one that we are prepared to offer
Great Bargains and Special Inducements to Cash Purchasers in Carpetings.
HAVING A LARGE LOT OF
Ingrain, Tapestry Brussels and Body Brussels
Consigned to us for our special account, we can sell them at same prices as they are bought wholesale at in New York. This we guarantee.
INGRAINS at 75 cents per yard, all wool.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1·12 per yard.
OTHER GOODS JUST AS LOW.
PEABODY & WESTON,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street, next door to Masonic Hall.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Valuable Business Stand. Three-story brick Livery Stable, No. 206 S. Eleventh street, below Walnut street, 55½ feet front. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick stable (with basement) and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Eleventh street, south of Walnut street, No. 206, the lot containing in front on Eleventh street 55 feet, and extending in depth along Zenobia street 62 feet. The stable has a press-brick front, good basement, the conveniences, etc., has accommodations for about 100 horses and 100 carriages. There is room for three stores on this lot. Immediate possession. Terms—$10,000 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Two-and-a-half-story stone Dwelling and Stable, No. 55 Sharpnack street, Germantown. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-and-a-half-story stone dwelling, frame stable and lot of ground, situate on the southeastwardly side of Sharpnack street and northeastwardly side of Nash street, Germantown, Twenty-second ward; thence extending northeast along Sharpnack street 60 feet; thence southeast 119 feet ¼ inch; thence southwest 61 feet 2 inches to Nash street, and thence northwest along Nash street 119 feet 1¼ inches to the place of beginning. Also a lot adjoining, fronting on Sharpnack street 46 feet 10 inches, and extending in depth on the southwest line 119 feet ¼ inch, and on the northeast line 118 feet 11½ inches. Terms, half cash. May be examined. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Two-story Stone Dwelling, Race street, east of Thirty-sixth street. On Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the two-story stone dwelling (French roof) with two-story back buildings thereon erected, situate on the north side of Race street, 100 feet east of Thirty-sixth street; containing in front on Race street 20 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The house has all the modern conveniences, hot and cold water, bath, gas, range, etc. Terms—$3500 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 2M6 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 338 North Thirty-second street, between Baring and Hamilton streets. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Thirty-second street, between Baring and Hamilton streets, No. 338; containing in front on Thirty-second street 20 feet, and extending in depth 115 feet; has 8 rooms and bath-room; gas, heater, range, hot and cold water. Terms—half cash. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—2 Genteel Three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 2313 and 2315 Tulip street, Nineteenth ward. On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those 2 genteel three-story brick messuages and lots of ground, situate Nos. 2313 and 2315 Tulip street, Nineteenth ward; each containing in front on Tulip street 16 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet. Each contains 6 rooms; have gas fixtures throughout, etc. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage on each.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 734 and 736 West street, on Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two three-story brick messuages and lots of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of West street, Nos. 734 and 736; each lot containing in front on West street 14 feet 1 inch, and extending in depth 72 feet to a 3 feet wide alley. They will be sold separately. Terms, one-half cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES AND BROWN STOUT.

Just received, a fresh invoice of Guinness' Extra Dublin Stout, Tennant's English Ale and Brown Stout, Robert Younger's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, Bass & Co.'s East India Pale Ale, Allsopp's Pale Ale, in stone and glass, all in fine order, our own importation.
A full line of choice and desirable FAMILY GROCERIES.

WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 tnstu5 PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

PRICES REDUCED.

WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN at only 18c. per Can.
PIE PEACHES, in large 3 lb. cans, at 18c. " "
TABLE " " " " 25c. " "
BEEFSTEAK TOMATOES, " " 22c. " "
ANDERSON'S ASPARAGUS, " " 28c. " "
FRESH CANTALOUPS, " " 15c. " "

These goods are warranted to be of the best quality, and new goods. For sale at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
8 2thsturp1 Below Chesnut, West Side.

TEAS. COFFEES.
Imported and Domestic Groceries.
A. J. DE CAMP.
FINE GROCER,
N. W. Corner CHESNUT and SECOND Sts.,
4 13 thsmym PHILADELPHIA.

$12,000, $10,000, AND OTHER AMOUNTS to loan on mortgage. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 731 WALNUT Street.
4 14 2t

TO RENT—HANDSOME BROWN-STONE Residence, Broad and Thompson streets.
D. M. FOX & SONS,
4 15stuth3t No. 540 N. FIFTH Street.

WISHART'S COLUMN.

LIFE—LIFE.
MORE LIFE.
DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S
Pine Tree Tar Cordial

Invigorates, purifies the blood, acts on the Kidneys, stimulates the Lungs, and electrifies the whole system, assisting Nature without injuring the most delicate fibre.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S MEDICINE

Is not a patented humbug, or an alcoholic beverage. He has demonstrated more than he has published in recommending his unrivalled medicines for the consideration of the afflicted. *He has an anatomical theory, which enables him to make a correct diagnosis. His preparations are composed of compounds of the most valuable remedies for Throat and Lung Diseases yet discovered.*

Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Dyspepsia Pills

Relieve *Dizziness, Costiveness, Headache Flatulency.* With their assistance they are the effective cure of all diseases of the Stomach and Liver.

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART challenges the world to produce a more effectual remedy for worms than his Worm Sugar Drops. They have removed from children worms from the smallest size to the tape-worm, fifteen inches long. *Call and see for yourself.*

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Office Parlors are open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. for consultation, by Dr. W. T. MAGEE. Associated with him are two Consulting Physicians of acknowledged eminence. This *opportunity* is offered by no other institution in the city.

Letters asking advice will be promptly attended to.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,
1 14 2t 8 ws23t PHILADELPHIA.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

NATURE'S WORSHIP.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

The harp at Nature's advent strung
Has never ceased to play;
The song the stars of mourning sung
Has never died away.

And prayer is made, and praise is given,
By all things near and far;
The ocean looketh up to heaven
And mirrors every star.

Its waves are kneeling on the strand,
As kneels the human knee,
Their white locks bowing to the sand,—
The priesthood of the sea!

They pour their glittering treasures forth,
Their gifts of pearls they bring,
And all the listening hills of earth
Take up the song they sing.

The green earth sends her incense up
From many a mountain shrine;
From folded leaf and dewy cup
She pours her sacred wine.

The mist above the morning rills
Rise white as wings of prayer!
The altar-curtains of the hills
Are sunset's purple air.

The winds with hymns of praise are loud,
Or low with sounds of pain:
The thunder organ of the cloud,
The dropping tears of rain.

With drooping head and branches crossed
The twilight forest grieves,
Or speaks with tongues of Pentecost
From all its sunlit leaves.

The blue sky is the temple arch,
Its transept earth and air,
The music of the starry march
The chorus of a prayer.

So Nature keeps the reverent frame
With which her years began,
And all her signs and voices shame
The prayerless heart of man.

THE FEAR OF DEATH.

BY LORD BACON.

Men fear death, as children fear to go in the dark; and as that natural fear in children is increased with tales, so is the other. Certainly, the contemplation of death, as the wages of sin and the passage to another world, is holy and religious; but the fear of it, as a tribute due unto nature, is weak. Yet, in religious meditations, there is sometimes a mixture of vanity and of superstition. You shall read in some of the friars' books of mortification, that a man should think with himself what the pain is if he have but his fingers' ends pressed or tortured, and thereby imagine what the pains of death are when the whole body is corrupted and dissolved; when many times death passeth with less pain than the torture of a limb; for the most vital parts are not the quickest of sense. And by him that spake only as a philosopher and natural man, it was well said:—"The pomp of death is more feared than death itself." Groans and convulsions, and a discolored face, and friends weeping, and blacks, and obsequies, and the like, show death terrible.

It is worthy the observing that there is no passion in the mind of man so weak but it mates and masters the fear of death; and therefore death is no such terrible enemy, when a man hath so many attendants about him that can win the combat of him. Revenge triumphs over death; love slights it; honor aspireth to it; grief flieth to it; fear preoccupieth it; nay, we read, after Otho the Emperor had slain himself, pity, which is the tenderest of affections, provoked many to die, out of mere compassion to their sovereign, and as the truest sort of followers. * * * It is as natural to die as to be born; and to a little infant, perhaps, the one is as painful as the other. He that dies in an earnest pursuit is like one that is wounded in hot blood, who for the time scarce feels the hurt; and therefore a mind fixed and bent upon somewhat that is good doth avert the dolors of death; but, above all, believe it, the sweetest canticle is:—"Lord, now lettest thou Thy servant depart in peace."

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The *Presbyterian* has had the curiosity to look through the statistical tables appended to the Minutes of last May's General Assembly, in order to find out the strength of its denomination in the principal cities. Separating the rural congregations which were united with them in their presbyteries, it counts up the reported numbers on the communion-rolls as follows: — Philadelphia, 18,137; New York, 15,716; Brooklyn, 7468; Cincinnati, 3362; Chicago, 3273; Baltimore, 2693; St. Louis, 2112; Boston, 734. Calculating the ratios of Presbyterian communicants to the total inhabitants, it finds that Philadelphia has one Presbyterian communicant to every 37 of the population; Brooklyn, one to every 53; New York, one to 59; Cincinnati, one to 65; Chicago, one to 91; Baltimore, one to 99; St. Louis, one to 147; Boston, one to 341. These figures do not represent the aggregate of Presbyterian communicants, but only those of the one branch (late two branches) which met in the reunited General Assembly last May.

—The annual catalogue of Union Theological Seminary, Virginia, reports the number of students in the institution for the session of 1870–'71 to be 46. Of these, 14 are from Virginia, 11 from North Carolina, 5 from Tennessee, 5 from Kentucky, 2 from Missouri, 2 from Alabama, 4 from West Virginia, 1 from Maryland, and 2 from Texas. Six only of these forty-six are in the senior class.

—The Rev. T. E. Converse has accepted the call of the Presbyterian church in Woodstock, Virginia.

—About thirty persons have been added to the Second Presbyterian Church, Lynchburg, Va., at their last communion, and they are encouraged and strengthened.

—At the quarterly communion on Sabbath, March 26, in the First Presbyterian Church, Lynchburg, Va., the names of fifty-one persons were announced as having been admitted to the full fellowship of the church. Of these, forty-eight were taken in on profession of faith.

EPISCOPAL.

—Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, has formally reopened the Episcopalian University of the South, the buildings having been put in repair, with improvements. The school opens with 100 students.

—The Rev. W. H. Cooper, D. D., has resigned St. Michael's Church, Mount Pleasant, Iowa. He has also withdrawn from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

—Rev. W. F. Watkins, for twelve years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was ordained as deacon in the Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, in February last.

—The Episcopalian Bishop of Florida has ordained Mr. J. Robert Love, the first colored man ever episcopally ordained in the South.

METHODIST.

—*Zion's Herald* says that the Boston Theological Seminary is the largest school of the kind in New England, having 81 students, while Andover has but 77, and is only surpassed in the country by Princeton and Union.

—The Rev. S. W. Noyes, of Commerce, Michigan, has recently withdrawn from the Methodists and joined the Congregationalists.

—Rev. Messrs. McDonald, of Boston, Boole, of New York, and Inskip, of Baltimore, expect soon to start for a missionary tour across the Plains, taking a big tent capable of holding 4000 persons. They intend to hold an old-fashioned camp meeting at Salt Lake City, with the expectation of winning back to the fold many Mormons who were formerly Methodists, and who, it is reported, are anxious to return to their former faith.

—The Newark Conference has chosen Hackettstown for the next meeting.

—At the New York Methodist Preachers' meeting, a short time since, it was agreed that there could be but little spirituality in a Church where there is a taste for theatre-going and dancing, and the opinion was expressed that the discipline of the Church should be exercised to cure the disposition for such enjoyments.

BAPTIST.

—The Baptist Missionary Union have established a mission in Greece, to the charge of which the Rev. D. Z. Sakellarius has been appointed.

—The effort, in progress for more than a year, to increase the endowment fund of Newton Theological Institution, in Massachusetts, has been successful. The new subscription of $200,000 was completed on the 29th of March, payable in three instalments; the first in thirty days, the second and third in one and two years respectively. The endowment fund is now $335,000, independent of buildings and nearly one hundred acres of valuable land, and the prospects of the institution for growth and usefulness were never so cheering.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Northwestern Association of Iowa has withdrawn its fellowship from the Rev. E. C. Miles, of Springvale, because of his denial of the inspiration of the Bible and the divinity of Christ.

—Six thousand dollars in gold has been received from the Tabernacle Church, New York, for the endowment of the Professorship of Theology in the Congregational Theological Seminary, California.

MORAVIAN.

—The Moravians of the British Provinces report 5423 members, including 3236 communicants. This shows a decrease of 48 members, or 26 communicants. The unfavorable condition is accounted for by the number of changes of pastors that have taken place (13, or more than a third of the whole number), by the failure of some pastors by age and infirmities, by two congregations having been left unsupplied, and by a division which has taken place in one of the congregations on the question of pews.

REFORMED.

—The United States Government has assigned to the Mission Board of the Reformed Church the agency of the Pima and Maricopa Indians and the Colorado River agency. The former occupies a tract which has a population of 12,000 Indians, and the latter about 9500.

UNITARIAN.

—The *LiberalChristian* (Rev. Dr. Bellows), noticing Mr. Horace Greeley's confession of faith on the divinity of Christ and on future punishment, thus characterizes the Unitarian doctrine on the former subject:—

"Unitarianism leaves the question of Christ's nature perfectly open. It does not reject any who accept Jesus Christ as Lord and Master in any sense, leaving interpretations and explanations to each disciple's own mind and conscience. A large part of the Unitarian body, in all ages, have been Arians, and, if not Arians, have recognized in Christ something more than human. Possibly, Humanitarianism has increased in the body; but, in our judgment, it has reached its utmost extent, and will henceforth decrease. After the natural desire has ultimated itself to offset the exaggerated tendency of Trinitarian Christians to deify Christ, by emphasizing or dwelling exclusively upon His humanity, the reaction will commence, by which the something more than human—the real element of His power in the world—will again be made prominent. Meanwhile, thousands of Unitarians have never let this sense of the divine in Christ die out of their faith. Mr. Greeley expresses, therefore, the genuine idea of that part of the Unitarian body which has been most permanent, and which, we suspect, will, from this period, grow more abundant."

UNIVERSALIST.

—A correspondent of the *Universalist*, who lives at Reading, Pa., entertained a member of the Philadelphia Conference of our Church during its late session, and was visited by other members. He acknowledges himself favorably impressed with Methodist preachers. He writes this besides to his denominational paper:—"The pulpit of our church in Reading was supplied last Sunday, both morning and evening, by ministers from the Conference. The day was beautiful, and the attendance large. The sermons were well received by our people, and the preachers seemed to enjoy the novelty of discoursing to congregations unaccustomed to their methods. I cannot learn that either party were injured, and I doubt not that some good was done—if in no other way, by thus learning in how many things two widely different sects are found to agree. Though there are diversities of gifts of believing, there may yet be but one spirit."

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

—The Pope and the Jesuits neglect no opportunity to show their dissatisfaction at the Italian occupation of Rome. Prince Humbert and the Princess Margherita being in the city, an order was issued forbidding the priests from saying mass before them under any circumstances in which there might be an implication of acknowledgment of their royal dignity. On two occasions only were they able to hear the mass in the manner accorded to princes, at Santa Maria Maggiore. The first time it was said by the Prince's own chaplain, the Abbe Anzino, who left Rome immediately, fearing to be suspended from his functions. The second time, the principal door of the church—the public and honorable entrance—was kept shut against them. Entering privately, they heard the mass performed by a beneficed priest, who cannot now be induced to repeat his indiscretion. The great Jesuit orator Curci preached a scandalous sermon in the church Gesu, to the effect that the Roman liberals are *pigs*, and *little pigs*, and applied indecent and obscene epithets to the Princess Margherita. This imputident and foul address caused Signor Corte to bring the matter before the Chamber of Deputies at Florence. A writ was at once issued against Curci. The Civil Code of Italy was made applicable to the city of Rome on February 1, so that the foul-mouthed preacher could be legally arrested. Happily for him and for the *imperium in imperio*, the Chamber had already adopted—not without great opposition—that seventh article of the guarantees which exempts from the intrusion of the police the palaces occupied by the Pope, the Conclave, and the Councils. Curci took refuge at the Pope's toe, and there he stays, much more truly a prisoner than the Pope, who pretends to be shut up there against his will.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

BOARDING.

SUMMER BOARDING. The elegant building known as THE EXCELSIOR NORMAL INSTITUTE, located at Carversville, Bucks county, Pa., two miles from Bull's Island Station, on the Belvidere Railroad, will be opened to accommodate CITY BOARDERS from July 1, 1871, to September 1. For healthfulness of location and beauty of surrounding scenery this institution can hardly be surpassed.

Those wishing to bring their own teams into the country can be accommodated with stables, sheds, and feed at reasonable rates.

The proprietor will be found at the Merchants' Hotel, THIRD Street, above Callowhill, on SATURDAYS, April 15 and 22, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., when an interview may be had.

For terms, etc., address

S. S. OVERHOLT,
Carversville, Bucks County, Pa.

REFERENCE.

B. REIFF, Nos. 130 and 132 South Front street.
AMASA MAY,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market street. 4 7 13t

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Eneu, Johnson & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement.

Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company
OFFICE, [1 28 stutfrp
No. 118 MARKET STREET.

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,

Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices,

HOLLAND SHADES,

PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.

BLINDS painted and trimmed
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc, Repairing promptly attended to.

B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
3 7 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwf
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GLASS.

WINDOW GLASS.

A large stock of very superior WINDOW GLASS, comprising
AMERICAN AND FRENCH.
Single, Extra, and Double Thick ENGLISH CRYSTAL SHEET.
FRENCH PLATE AND MIRRORS, SKYLIGHT AND FLUTED GLASS. For sale by
BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,
4 12 4t Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211 N. FOURTH St.

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 328 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

COPYING PRESSES.

Just received, a Large Assortment of the Latest Styles COPYING PRESSES.

WM. M. CHRISTY,
Stationer and Printer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
Opposite Girard Bank.
2 22 eod1

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment.

THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW
Loan of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
New 5 Per Cent. United States Loan

Received at our Office, where all information will given as to terms, etc.

WM. PAINTER & CO.
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

7 Per Cent. Gold Coupons

THE COUPONS OF THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due April 1, will be paid
Free of all Taxes,
On and after that date, at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
3 22 tf PHILADELPHIA.

DUNN BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 9

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
3 28 PHILADELPHIA.

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

ALLENTOWN CITY (PA.) SEVEN PER CENT. SCHOOL BONDS, free from taxes under the laws of the State, at par and interest.

For full particulars apply to
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

530 530
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [3 27 6m
No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
(FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co.) PHILA. N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.
JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
LONDON.
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities,

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS,
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
2 2 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

NEW U. S. LOAN.
GOLD AND 5-20s
Converted into New Loans of the United States on best terms.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
Financial Agents United States,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
3 25 stuth 1m

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.
A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's
7 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS
FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly* 100 *miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1300 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore most commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 93½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
1 28 PHILADELPHIA.

5 PER CENT.
New United States Loan.

Agents appointed to receive subscriptions or exchange

FOR 5-20 BONDS.

Books now open and information furnished as terms, etc.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
3 8 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE,
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
Free of all Taxes,
At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
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B. K. JAMISON & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 1 26

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company

At 82½ and Accrued Interest.

The Bonds are issued in

$100s, $500s, and $1000s.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
And Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING
ANNUITIES.
Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.
INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1813.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as
EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.
WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

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Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
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Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,
	Henry Lewis.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Will be sold at public auction at the UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE, on THURSDAY, April 27, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-described property, seized at the *Port of Philadelphia, Pa.*, for violation of the revenue laws of the United States:—

June 23, 1870, from Brig Lophemia, from Zaza, 1 lot cigars.

September 16, 1870, from Brig Thusnelde, from Liverpool, 1 keg rum, 1 dem. whisky.

September 21, 1870, from Schooner Wilhelmina, from Liverpool, 17 pieces old iron.

September 21, 1870, from Ship Enoch Talbot, from Liverpool, 1 hamper iron stoneware, 3½ doz. brown stout.

October 18, 1870, from Bark Abbie N. Franklin, from Leghorn, 10 boxes soap, 1 box salad oil, 1 marble slab.

October 28, 1870, from Canal Line, from New York, 1 cask brandy.

February 27, 1871, from Brig John Chrystal, from Pernambuco, 9 bags sugar.

March 7, 1871, from Brig George E. Dale, from Cardenas, 1 bbl. molasses, 1 dem. rum.

March 9, 1871, from Brig Heloise, from Pernambuco, 1 bbl. sugar.

March 4, 1871, from Schooner C. A. Farnsworth, from Jamaica, 1 bag coffee, 1 bbl. sugar, 1 bbl. rum, 1 keg rum.

March 11, 1871, from Schooner Mary E. Smith, from Trinidad de Cuba, 1 bbl. sugar and ½ bbl. molasses.

Any person claiming said property is required to appear and file with the Collector of Customs of Philadelphia his claims to the same within 20 days from date of first publication of this notice.

HENRY D. MOORE,
Collector of Customs.
JAMES A. FREEMAN,
4 13 25 Auctioneer.

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS
$4·65 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market

All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.

Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.

Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Solid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great

Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store
OF
J. B. SHANNON,
2 14 tuths1 No. 1009 MARKET Street.

MARBLE WORKS.

H. S. TARR & SON'S
MANUFACTORY OF
Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,
GREEN Street, above Seventh,
1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS.—OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 6, 1871.

NOTICE.—Duplicate plans of the revision of grades upon so much of the Twenty-seventh ward as is embraced within Forty-second and Forty-sixth streets, and Spruce street and Baltimore avenue, are now prepared and deposited for inspection at the office of WILLIAM H. JONES, Surveyor and Regulator, No. 4040 MARKET Street, and also at the office of this Department, and the Board of Surveyors have appointed MONDAY, April 17, 1871, at 10½ o'clock A. M., to consider any objections that may be urged thereto by any citizen interested therein.

STRICKLAND KNEASS,
4 8 11 15 3t Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

Savery's Patent Combined Water Cooler and REFRIGERATOR
Has proved itself to be superior to any in the market. Call and examine.
JACOB F. HAND, Jr.,
4 8 Depot, No. 620 MARKET Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
$70,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'k't v'l	$1,293 557 00
	Real Estate	56,000 50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912 00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1,820,727 97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. FOWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397'89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851 78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820,
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319 07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Joseph R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870 ..... 600,388 00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naboro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant-Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870 .. 137,050
$2,233,204

Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	235,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	366,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS .. 2,687,452 35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881 70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
April 3, 1871.
Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8·00 a. m.
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10 and 10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER APRIL 3.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 6·45, 7, and 11·25 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 9·50, and 10·20 p. m.

The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 7·25 a. m. and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 6·45, 7 p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 8·55, 9·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.

Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 9·30, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a. m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3,4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 9, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5·05, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·58, 7·34, 8·05, 8·23, 9·30, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 5·35, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a.m., 1 30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7 30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m. and 3·30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·30 a. m. and 4·36 p. m.

The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 4 a. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a. m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers taking the 7·30 and 7·35 and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 5·20 and 8·15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM
Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.
Doylestown at 9·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9·30 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.
Abington at 2·25, 6·46, and 9·36 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.
Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA
For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·20 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA
From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A.M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P.M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1870,

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6·30 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A.M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5·00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	7·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M. & 3·53 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	6·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
" Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	3·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·25 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
" Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS. On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·25 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·23 A. M., 8·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Hav

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Writs of Quo Warranto Against the Railroad Companies—The Attorney-General and the Governor on the Coal Difficulty—An Effect of the Late Riotous Proceedings in the Scranton Region—The Progress of Arbitration—Summary of the Trade for the Week.

The Attorney-General of the State, who on last Saturday, by the order of his Excellency Governor Geary, made application in the Supreme Court for writs of *quo warranto* against all the large coal railroad corporations of the State, has by so doing inaugurated a long term of judicial proceedings which will give something to do to the courts, the companies, and, last but not least, to the Attorney-General, for—it might almost be said—ages to come. What the value of this move may be cannot as yet be seen, but it is very easy to see a reason for it on the ground of expediency. But this expediency has, however, nothing whatever to do with the question of a settlement of the coal difficulties.

The fact of the matter was, as it is generally understood, though not expressed, that the outrageous state of affairs in the upper coal region—which were outrageous, notwithstanding all the smoothing over and smothering up of the facts by the miners and those who favor them—compelled the Governor to take some active measures for the maintenance of order. A neglect of this upon his part would immediately set against him a large number of his remaining friends who are in favor of the side of law and order. But any such active measures against the lawless miners could be construed on the part of the miners as a crusade against the whole class which the Governor, with great sacrifices to himself, had been endeavoring to conciliate at Harrisburg. A sacrifice of their good will and esteem, even with the gain of the good opinion of the worthier and more numerous class, could not be thought of, for miners have votes. Votes, according to the Governor's plans, will soon be very desirable to that personage, and every vote upon a waining side is precious. To obtain advice as to how to straddle both horns of the dilemma, the Governor goes to the Attorney-General, and the Attorney-General, like a good physician, recommends a method of treatment which would act as a soporific upon the miners, whose troublesome and much-feared powers are ever on the alert, and at the same time, without his knowledge, would work as a tonic upon the Governor's weak nerves. It is recommended that a show of impartial judicial chastisement be made right and left; that the military and the terrors of the law be invoked to put down disorder on the one hand, and on the other a writ of *quo warranto*, with the terrors which should accompany it, be shaken in the face of the great companies. "Not that the great companies fear the writ at all," the Attorney-General might remark, "nor yet that it will do the least particle of good, but then, you know, the miners don't know what a writ of *quo warranto* is, and will suppose that is all right, and that we are giving the railroad companies ——." The latter part may be filled in with the only expressive style of language in use at Harrisburg.

The act of flaunting the writs before the railroad companies is about equivalent to the threat of the small boy who, when his adversary has reached the paternal mansion, from the safely distant windows of which he pokes his head with fingers at nose in defiance, tells the fortified party to come out and get a "licking" which cannot be administered on account of the existing circumstances preventing. To all such challenges the candidate for the honors of defeat replies only with the uplifted finger, and declines to come out. The railroad companies are safely in position behind a bulwark of law and right, which, by the decision both of legislative committee and Supreme Court, they have not transgressed. The Attorney-General and the Governor, small boys though in great men's clothing, are challenging the companies to transgress, or to come out, so that they can be "licked," which the companies, not desiring to be licked, decline to do.

The move is in accordance with the regular political principle of conciliation on both sides when an office is desired, and it will take but a very short-sighted person to see the motive that actuated it. But that it will do no good in the present difficulty is conceded on all sides. The railroad companies and legal authorities say and believe that no decision of any kind on the question can be reached by the courts under eighteen months, and even the miners express their belief that it is not expected much sooner. But it must be remembered that a decision rendered at that early day will be in favor of the companies, because it is the earliest time that it can get through the machinery of the court. If the suit leans unfavorably to the companies it will be fought by the companies to the death, and unnumbered years will be consumed in its solution. The best thing that could be done would be when the Governor supposes that his mining friends are sufficiently conciliated, to withdraw the suit and let the whole matter drop. By this means much expense would be saved to the Commonwealth and the companies, the money being of vastly more value in other ways, and the Attorney-General and Governor would be free to engage in causes more needful of their attention.

A noticeable effect of the late riotous demonstrations in the Scranton region has been to change considerably the tone of the New York press toward the miners. Heretofore a friend of the operators or railroad companies could not be found among those who have charge of, and express their opinions through, the New York papers. The New Yorkers had been the sufferers by their great railroad corporations, and when the tolls were raised and prices went up the cry was great against them. The miner was everywhere held up as the victim, not the aggressor, through the ignorance of those who made the outcry. But the recent proceedings have opened their eyes to see what kind of men they have to deal with in the mining regions, and now the current of opinion is the other way. They now say that the miners have been in the wrong, but even this expression of opinion shows that they have not the feeling against the miners that is justly felt here. They have not yet been as long tried by the tricks of the miners as we have, and, besides, they have had all along to deal with the Luzerne region, which is as different from our Schuylkill region in its inhabitants and their manner of doing things as black from white.

The arbitration movement, or the English system of boards of arbitration and an umpire, is now going bravely on among the miners, but with what result remains to be seen. The General Council of the W. B. A. have, after much deliberation and discussion, agreed in recommending it, but the miners themselves, or rather the leaders of the branch unions, may yet reject it before it is fully matured. But should it be really tried, the ultimate success will depend upon the spirit in which the rival interests meet. If they meet together mutually desiring true arbitration, and willing to give up any little points that may be in the way, good may result. But if each party under the name of arbitration desires to make everything possible out of the other, the trouble will be as great as ever, and forty thousand boards of arbitration and as many umpires would not have the smallest particle of power towards adjusting matters.

The following is a summary of the trade for the week, from the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of today:—

"The quantity sent by rail for the last week was 16,861 tons; by canal, 5475 tons; for the week 22,336 tons, against 31,902 for the corresponding week last year. The supply of authracite for the week was 70 657 tons, against 228,370 tons last year. Total supply so far this year 1,497,543 tons, against 3,248,122 tons last year, making the decrease so far this year 1,750,579 tons. The total supply of all kinds for the week was 125,658 tons, against 259,789 tons last year. Total supply 1,849,811 tons against 3,469,371 tons last year, making the decrease of all kinds this year, so far, 1,619,566 tons. The loss in round numbers is divided as follows among the different regions:—

	Loss.	*Gain.*
Schuylkill	320,000	
Lehigh	500 000	
Wyoming	980,000	
Lyken's Valley	7,000	
Shamokin		46,000
Bituminous regions		141,000
	1,807,000	187,000
	187,000	
Total loss so far	1,620,000	

"It will be recollected that the collieries in Schuylkill county were suspended, with a few exceptions, last year for a considerable time, while the Lehigh and Lackawanna regions were not suspended, and we will have still lost 320,000 tons. If it had not been for the stupidity of the leaders in Schuylkill county in abrogating the basis which had been amicably settled by all parties and uniting with the other counties in a suspension, the shipments from Schuylkill county this year, so far, would have been 13,000,000 tons, instead of 568,567 tons.

"In Northumberland county the same basis was adopted as in Schuylkill county, and they adhered to it and worked on as usual, and they show an increase of 46,000 tons so far. It does seem that the leaders in Schuylkill county, judging from their acts in thus recklessly trifling with the interests of the laboring classes and the immense investments of capital, are either an arrant set of knaves or a set of great ignoramuses, so far as business is concerned, and really ought to be shut up in prison or a lunatic asylum to prevent their intimidating and robbing their victims of millions of their only capital, which is labor.

"Anthracite has receded in the Boston market to $8 00@9, and the supply will last until the middle of May, so great has been the economy in its use, and the substitution of bituminous in place of anthracite. The consumption of anthracite coal will be reduced this year at least one million tons below what it would have been if the ignoramuses that control the workingmen had not abrogated the Schuylkill county basis for 1871, and ordered a suspension on the 10th of January."

ST. CLEMENT'S.

Frauds in the Vestry Election—The Case to be Taken Before the Supreme Court.

Another stage in the ecclesiastical bout at St. Clement's is about being reached, and an important one, since the unpleasant controversy, hitherto confined to the partial privacy of the vestry, now will be carried into the broad publicity of the Supreme Court, there to be viewed in all its lights and shades; to be wrangled on; to be delved into by cunning lawyers after the *animus* of the quarrel, and then to be decided by the great judicial minds of the bench, leaving the parishioners in the same condition of mingled doubt and dissatisfaction that they now experience.

The recent election for vestrymen was so close as to decide neither for nor against the rector, Rev. Dr. Batterson. The old vestry, who had called the rector to an account for his High Church proclivities, were elected by so small a number of votes over the opposition as to convince the public that they did not receive a decided approval for the course they pursued, and that instead—as one would have supposed before the election—of the rector being generally denounced by his parishioners, a very large portion of them were in full and hearty sympathy with him.

Some time this afternoon, and if not this afternoon then on Monday, the defeated candidates will apply to the Supreme Court for the issuing of writs of *quo warranto*, compelling the present vestry to show cause why the return of votes of the Easter election should not be amended. The result of that election was 19 votes for the old vestry to 17 for the new. But the tellers refused to receive six votes, the two offered by the rector and his assistant, Rev. Mr. Stewart, one by a lady "because her husband was not with her!" and the remaining three by persons who favored the course of the rector. On the other hand the tellers are alleged to have accepted four votes, accounted by the opposition illegal. If, therefore upon the hearing before the Court, the illegality of the four be proven and the legality of the six rejected be established, then the rector will have a clear majority of eight in his favor and the old vestry will retire. Thus the matter stands. The writs will be made returnable on the 1st of June, and the hearing will be of the deepest interest.

EASTER SUNDAY AT ADVENT P. E. CHURCH.—The neat audience-chamber was made exceedingly attractive with the adornment of fragrant spring flowers, and a very large congregation was in attendance both morning and evening. The rector, Rev. J. W. Claxton, adapted his discourses to the occasion. The music, under the direction of Mr. John Graf, deserves a word of commendation. A juvenile choir of sixteen boys, under his effective training, chanted in excellent time and with good effect. Moreover, the occasion was made an event of gratification to the vestry and members of the church, inasmuch as the liberal collection of $2200 was obtained, the amount requisite to extinguish the remainder of the debt against the building

At an election held on Easter Monday, the following gentlemen were elected to the vestry:—Abel Reed, George Remsen, Charles Remington, Charles S. Riley, Charles Watson, W. Nicholson, J. B. Peddle, Edw. Evans, J. E. Hallowell, Daniel Fitler.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S ROOMS.—The Pennsylvania Historical Society has obtained possession, on a long lease, of the building which stands on the south side of Spruce street, midway between Eighth and Ninth streets, and is about to alter it for its use. This building belongs to the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and was erected for the sole purpose of holding the mammoth picture of "Christ Healing the Sick," painted by Benjamin West and presented to the Hospital Society. After it had been on exhibition a long time, returning a good revenue to the society, it was removed to the Pennsylvania Asylum for the Insane, in West Philadelphia, and the building in Spruce street gradually fell into disuse. The Historical Society will occupy this structure until the building fund now being raised reaches a figure to warrant the construction of an edifice for the use of the society.

A CHANCE FOR A PAYING ENTERPRISE.—At noon on Tuesday next Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons will sell at the Philadelphia Exchange 30 very desirable lots of ground on the west side of Broad street, adjoining north of the Monument Cemetery. The particular attention of purchasers is called to these lots, and especially public institutions. Projectors of first-class hotels will find this locality admirably adapted for an enterprise of this kind, situated as it would be on the handsomest and most progressive thoroughfare in our city. In view of the fact that the Junction Railroad intends shortly to establish a station near by, and in view also of the enormous crowd of visitors which will arrive in Philadelphia at the Centennial Celebration, the selection of this site for a first-class hotel would be an act of wisdom.

STEALING PADLOCKS.—Recently the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have suffered numerous losses of brass padlocks which have been stolen from their freight cars. One of the cars belonging to the company was yesterday standing on the track on Washington street, near Twenty-third, when a man named Patrick Munn went up to the car for the purpose of stealing the lock from it. While engaged in so doing he was captured by Special Officer Gray and a policeman who had been stationed there to watch the cars. Munn was taken before Alderman Massey and held in $800 bail. Another man who was in company with the prisoner managed to make his escape.

TO CAPITALISTS, SEEKERS OF COUNTRY SEATS, FARMS, MANSIONS, ETC.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons advertise, on our fifth page, a very elegant country seat known as "Woolton," situate on the Philadelphia and Wilmington Turnpike, three miles above Wilmington; elegant mansion, built in castellated style, with every modern convenience; 50 acres, and tenant-houses, coach-house, barn, etc. Their catalogue of 36 pages, issued to-day, comprises a number of farms, country-seats, residences, cottages, large lots, etc., by order of the Orphans' Court, executors, trustees, and others. Plans and full particulars at their auction-rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

A COURSE of two interesting lectures will be given in Rev. Dr. Wylie's Church, Broad street, below Spruce, beginning at 8 P. M. The first lecture will be delivered by Rev. E. D. G. Prime, D. D., of New York, on Tuesday, April 18. Subject, "Around the World—How to Go; What to See; What it Costs." The second lecture will be delivered by Rev. John Hall, D. D., on Tuesday, April 25. Subject, "Personal Power." We recommend these lectures as being eminently instructive and interesting. Tickets may be procured at the door of the church on the evening of each lecture respectively.

DRUNK AND RECKLESS.—A farmer of Dublin township, Bucks county, named Henry Detwiler, came to town yesterday, sold his load of hay, received the money, and then got gloriously drunk. In the excess of his delight he drove up Ridge avenue with a pace which might have answered very well for a race-course, but which did not suit the streets of Philadelphia. At Ogden street the career of our gay and festive Henry was arrested. He was taken before Alderman Pancoast and fined by that magistrate.

A CHARGE WITH FIXED BAYONET.—Officer Shields last night sought to stop the drunken carousal of one Daniel Fernon, in a house No. 701 Lebanon street, in the Third ward. The officer had no sooner entered the door than Daniel made a dash at him with a rifle and bayonet. It suddenly struck the officer that the place was too hot for him, and he got out of the door with considerable alacrity. The policeman watched his chances, and finally he caught the fellow napping, having laid down the rifle. Alderman Bonsall held the prisoner for a further hearing.

BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.—A young man named Charles Wilson, who represented himself as an employe of the firm of D. Mershon's Sons, some time ago took lodgings at the house of W. H. Gossler, No. 725 Wood street. Yesterday he suddenly disappeared from the place, and with him a number of articles of clothing belonging to Mr. Gossler. The thief is still at large.

LOCAL TAXATION.—A special meeting of the Philadelphia Social Science Association will be held on Thursday evening next at the Hall of the Mercantile Library, when Hon. Thomas Cochran, President of the Board of Revision, will read a paper on "Local Taxation in Philadelphia," which will be followed by a discussion.

INSANE.—Vagrant Detective Reeder this morning found an old demented woman wandering through the streets. She gives her name as Hannah Bressel, and states that her residence is in Bedford county. She is laboring under religious monomania. Mr. Reeder sent the unfortunate old lady to the insane department of the Almshouse.

RUN OVER BY A CAR.—Elijah Stewart, aged forty-five years, was run over at 10 o'clock this morning at Twenty-first and Walnut streets by a car on the Chesnut and Walnut streets line. Mr. Stewart was badly injured. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

DROWNED MAN FOUND.—The body of a drowned man was found off Smith's Island this morning, where the Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest. The deceased is dressed in a grey vest, blue pants, blue shirt, low shoes, and woollen stockings. The body has a leather strap around the waist.

STONE THROWER.—Thomas Fisher, a lad, was yesterday arrested at Tenth and Diamond streets for throwing stones. He was bound over in $300 bail by Alderman Massey.

THE P. F. D.—Thus far the Commissioners of the Paid Fire Department have paid out $97,064 78 for apparatus, horses, harness, and hose.

VAGRANTS ARRESTED.—The police of the Sixth district yesterday arrested six vagrants in the vicinity of Twenty-third and Market streets. They have been sent to prison.

DR. RUSH'S BEQUEST.

A Bill of Equity Filed in the Supreme Court in Regard to the Site of the Philadelphia Library.

A bill of equity has been filed in the Supreme Court by Messrs. William H. Rawle, R. C. McMurtrie, and William M. Meredith, with a view of raising the question whether the executor of Dr. Rush is bound in conscience to regard the wish of the testator in respect to the site of the Ridgway branch of the Philadelphia Library. The bill, after reciting the will of Dr. Rush, and setting forth the action of the company in accepting it, goes on to say:—Your orators aver and charge that the discretion given by his executor to select a site of the intended building is in the nature of a trust corporation, and that the whole tenor of the will indicates that it was the intention of the testator to found a charity which should be beneficial to your orators, as a library company having a collection of books, by affording and providing them a building for that purpose; that this general intent was clogged with no conditions saving such as have been distinctly set forth; and that the power to select a site was merely incidental to the execution of that main purpose.

They are advised and so submit to the Court that all discretionary power given to the defendant by the will and codicils of the testator was in the nature of property of your orators, inasmuch as its exercise will vary and modify their rights, and will certainly destroy or greatly impair the usefulness of the literary charity to be administered by them—that the verbal directions of the testator, varying the nature of the trust and confidence reposed by him in the defendant, and the right which your orators, as devisees, had in the beneficial enjoyment of the exercise of that power, were as absolutely null and void as those of a stranger—first, by reason of being made within one month prior to the death of the testator, and therefore void under the statute in such case provided; and, secondly, by reason of their not being in writing and signed by the testator at the end thereof, in accordance with the statute relating to wills; it is further averred that the promise made by the defendant to the testator was wholly illegal and could not lawfully bind the former nor be enforced against him.

What they specially ask is that the matter be referred to a master to inquire and report what would be a proper site and fit location for the library building, to the end that the true intent of the testator may be carried into full force and effect. An early day will probably be set apart for the hearing.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon today was 277, being an increase of 3 over those of last week and a decrease of 58 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 165 were adults; 119 were minors; 185 were born in the United States; 78 were foreign; 12 were people of color; and 10 were from the country. Of this number, 53 died of consumption of the lungs; 11 of disease of the heart; 3 of marasmus; 14 of old age; 9 of typhoid fever; 12 of convulsions; 4 of scarlet fever; 28 of inflammation of the lungs; 4 of congestion of the brain, and 13 of debility.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	17	Sixteenth	5
Second	16	Seventeenth	11
Third	6	Eighteenth	17
Fourth	12	Nineteenth	22
Fifth	11	Twentieth	29
Sixth	6	Twenty-first	4
Seventh	17	Twenty-second	3
Eighth	11	Twenty-third	3
Ninth	2	Twenty-fourth	7
Tenth	11	Twenth-fifth	4
Eleventh	3	Twenth-sixth	13
Twelfth	6	Twenty-seventh	20
Thirteenth	4	Twenty-eighth	2
Fourteenth	5	Unknown	10
Fifteenth	9		
Total	277		

THE LATE DR. ELIAB WARD—ACTION OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—At noon to-day the members of the Board of Health met to take action on the death of the the President of the board, Dr. Eliab Ward.

Dr. James A. McCrea, President *pro tem.*, occupied the chair.

Dr. Stewardson offered the following:—

Inasmuch as it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from his sphere of public usefulness our President, Doctor Eliab Ward, therefore

Resolved, That we have heard with deep regret of the recent death of our lamented fellow-member, a gentleman whose kind feelings and genial deportment endear him to our memory, and whose impartiality in the exercise of his duties as presiding officer of the board commanded our respect.

Resolved, That we most cordially tender to the family of the deceased our sincere condolence in their severe affliction.

Resolved, That when this board adjourns it be to meet at this office on Monday next at 2 P. M., to attend the funeral from his late residence.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

After appropriate remarks from the members the resolutions were adopted and the meeting adjourned.

THE TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—AN APPEAL FOR AID.—The Trinity Presbyterian Church has addressed a circular to the Presbyterians of Philadelphia for pecuniary aid to help them to remove the debt from the church. At a recent meeting of the congregation a resolution was adopted to the effect that, in view of the request of the presbytery, they would not incur any pecuniary liabilities until the present church debt has been removed. The Advisory Committee of the presbytery, in return, adopted a resolution commending the church to the sympathy and material aid of the community. The congregation are united and harmonious, and doing all they can to sustain the church, but are wholly unable to meet the claims pressing upon it. The church is situated at Frankford road and Cambria street, a section of growing importance. If the church is freed from all indebtedness, the committee believes that, being situated in that rapidly growing neighborhood, it will be one of the most successful missionary enterprises in all the bounds of the presbytery. The announcement is signed by the Advisory Committee, which includes the following gentlemen:—Rev. G. W. Musgrave, D. D., Rev. S. A. Mutchmore, Benedict D. Stewart, Robert Scott, and J. A. Gardner. The pastor of the Trinity Church is Rev. R. A. Brown.

A PAINFUL CASE—THREE STARVING CHILDREN.—It would seem almost an impossibility for a person to starve in such an open and wealthy city as Philadelphia, yet that such things can happen is shown by the circumstance that yesterday Vagrant Detective Reeder found three children in the last stages of starvation in a house at Broad and Kater streets. There was not a morsel of food in the miserable hovel, the children were sick and in rags, and had not the little ones been discovered when they were death would have stepped in and relieved their miseries. The circumstances surrounding this case are of the most painful nature. The mother is in Moyamensing, having been sent there for the fiendish crime of having thrown a bottle of vitriol in a neighbor's face, and the father is a drunken sot. The little children were cared for, clothing provided them, and are now in the St. John's Orphan Asylum.

MEETING OF THE PARK COMMISSION.—An adjourned stated meeting of the Park Commission was held to-day at noon, Hon. Morton McMichael in the chair.

The damages awarded to George Crock were ordered to be paid, and immediate possession of his property was ordered to be taken.

The new park-keepers were ordered to immediate duty to prevent reckless and improper driving. Sundry repairs to the Wissahickon road were ordered to be made. A new road around Laurel Hill was directed to be made.

The Committee on Plans and Improvements reported the selection of a site for the monument to the memory of President Lincoln. The report was received and adopted. The monument will be placed at the foot of Lemon Hill on a spot at the intersection of the Green street drive and the river road.

ACKNOWLEDGED.—A correspondent, "Thompson," sends us $5 for the immediate relief of the distressed family of whom we spoke yesterday. Fire Marshal Blackburn can have the same by applying at this office.

The agent of the German Society, Mr. Brandt, paid a visit to the suffering family yesterday and relieved their present necessities by a gift of some money. Mr. Brandt also went around among the neighbors and collected some cash and a basket of vegetables.

Lieutenant Thomas, by the direction of Chief Mulholland, also collected a large basket of eatables.

"V. C. B." has sent us $5 for the destitute Kensington family.

SALE OF A COUNTRY MANSION.—M. Thomas & Sons will sell at the Philadelphia Exchange, on Tuesday next, at noon, a desirable country seat at Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, consisting of a rough-cast mansion, surrounded by fine lawns and shade trees, with all modern conveniences, brick stable, a splendid orchard, stocked with the finest kind of fruit-bearing trees, and a vegetable garden with hot-beds, etc. This is just the spot for a Philadelphian, being within a short distance of the city, eleven daily trains passing the premises. There is excellent gunning and fishing near at hand. Immediate possession will be given.

A FRAUD.—A fraud, in the shape of a young man of light hair and fair complexion, has been going the rounds, talking glibly religious, and with oily lies raking stamps out of people by very pathetic and dramatic stories of distress among religious friends of his. People should watch this fellow.

MAD DOG.—Officer Murphy, of the Second district, shot a mad dog at nine o'clock this morning, on Washington street, below Front.

The New Central Cloth House.

FRIES, MALSEED,
AND
HAWKINS,

S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

We guarantee to show the largest and most COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS in our line to be found in the city, all of which being purchased entirely for cash, will be sold at prices beyond competition.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

ELEGANT SACKINGS.
SPOTTED CLOAKINGS.
WHITE CORDUROYS.
FANCY CLOTHS.
WATERPROOFS.
RIDING HABITS.
VELVETEENS.
HONEYCOMB CLOTHS.
BOYS' CASSIMERES, 35 CENTS UPWARDS.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

ELEGANT SPRING CASSIMERES.
FINE PARIS VESTINGS.
SCOTCH CHEVIOTS.
DIAGONAL COATINGS.
ENGLISH CASSIMERES.
TRICOTS AND GRANITES.
BLUE FLANNELS.
ENGLISH MELTONS.
FRENCH CLOTHS.
TURKISH VESTINGS.
DRAPS D'ETE.
MARSEILLES VESTINGS.
FANCY LINENS.
FRENCH DOESKINS.
GOODS FOR FRIENDS.

The New Central Cloth House,

FRIES, MALSEED,
AND
HAWKINS,

S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.
4 1 8t8p PHILADELPHIA.

NEW GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH.

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT Street,
WILL OPEN
MONDAY and TUESDAY, April 17 and 18,

2 Cases Lawns and Organdies, New.
2 Cases Grenadines, Choice.
2 Cases Bordered Lawns and Percales.
Black Hernanis, Black Silks.
Striped Silks and Japanese.
1000 Linen Suits, $5'00.
1000 White Muslin Suits, $5'00.
New Styles in Suits, $10 to $150.
Fine English Hosiery.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

WALRAVEN,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT St.,

Offers some new designs for
CURTAINS AMD LAMBREQUINS,
FRENCH CRETONNES,
STRIPED TERRY and
COTELINES.

Also, GIMPS AND TRIMMINGS of entirely new patterns.

An assortment of LACE CURTAINS of especial elegance and cheapness, some as low as $1 00 a window.

BROCHE TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS are offered greatly below intrinsic values, with a large assortment of EMBROIDERED CLOTH PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. 3 16 thstu3mrp

CARPETINGS, ETC.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

FRESH
CANTON MATTINGS,
ALL WIDTHS,
WHITE, CHECK, AND FANCY.
LOW PRICES.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
3 1 wam3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE, BARGAINS—LOTS OF FIVE and ten acres on the Asylum road, Frankford. 3 25tuthst R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building.

DRY GOODS.

LXXI. FASHIONS FOR SPRING OF 71.

EYRE
AND
LANDELL,
IV and ARCH Streets.

Offer their esteemed customers the best assortment of fabrics for SPRING PROMENADE DRESSES.

Popular Pongees.
Popular Serges.
Popular Grosailles.
Popular Poplins.

We have the above goods in Shades that Frou-Frou beautifully. 4 27 mwa3mrp

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

ALEXANDER RICKEY,

Importer, Jobber, and Retailer of Dry Goods,

DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF CHOICE FABRICS IN DRY GOODS,
AT POPULAR PRICES,
STOCK DAILY REPLENISHED
With the CHEAPEST and CHOICEST OFFERINGS of this and other markets.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,
3 21 tuthstf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Invites attention to his stock of
SILKS OF ALL KINDS,
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,
INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAPE IN SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. 4 13 2mrp

DRY GOODS.

1871 SINCE 1853.

SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,
LINENS, CASSIMERES, ETC. ETC.,

"AT THORNLEY'S
OLD-ESTABLISHED CORNER.'
A LARGE STOCK,
A FINE ASSORTMENT,
VERY MODERATE PRICES.

To enumerate the varied and extensive stock of such a House as ours in a readable newspaper advertisement would be impossible, but to all readers of THE TELEGRAPH we extend a cordial invitation to look through and examine, and we shall feel gratified and obliged.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 28 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

CHEAP RELIABLE ONE-PRICE STORE.

Special Announcement.

It gives me great pleasure to inform the ladies that I have just opened a superior stock of

Lyons Black Silks

For the spring of 1871, from the lowest to the best grades. Unsurpassed for color, cheapness, and durability.

It will be my constant aim, at all times, to be under the market price.

We have no American Silks.

ALSO,

Dress Goods for Spring.

2 cases of Silk Serge for Suits, 75c., cheap at $1.
2 cases of Black Mohair, superior goods,

Much Under Price.

Spring Poplins for Suits, from 31 to 75c.
1 case Serge Plaids, beautiful quality, only 25c.
Plaids at all prices for Suits.
A full line of Silk Rolled Poplins for Suits. A full line of Japanese Silks, plain, plaid, and stripe, or in Dress Patterns, at our usual low prices.
All the above at

GEORGE D. WISHAM'S,
3 11 s 12t8p No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

Our motto:—Small Profits and Quick Sales.

DIAMOND-MESH HERNANIES.

We have received an invoice of these Desirable Goods, for which there was so great a demand last season.

PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 South NINTH Street,
2 28 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Every variety of HERNANI in stock.

THE NEW YORK
Dyeing and Printing
ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
40 N. EIGHTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.

DYE AND FINISH IN THE BEST MANNER,

Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Tissues, Barèges, Merinos, Cloths, Alpacas, Reps, Paramattas, Muslin Delaines, Fringes, Trimmings, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, etc.

Also, cleanse Lace Curtains and Linen Shades in a superior manner. Goods called for and delivered in any part of the city. 4 15 stuths2mrp

ELY, HUNSBERGER & ELY.

SILKS, Stripe and Plaid.
IRON MESH HERNANIES.
HANDSOME LAWNS.
TRAVELLING GOODS.
LLAMA POINTES AND JACKETS.

No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES.

2500 PARASOLS.

All the new styles, in all colors of linings, size.

Also, more shades and styles of KID GLOVES than can be seen in any other house in America of our celebrated.

LaBelle Kid Glove
$1·25 Per Pair.

BEST $1·25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed. If they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
AND
No. 908 CHESNUT STREET,
4 1 stuwtf PHILADELPHIA.

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
2 13 tuths3p

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

A fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PAPER, with Envelopes to Match. PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always on hand. JOHN LINERD,
11 30 wam3p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Writs of Quo Warranto Against the Railroad Companies—The Attorney-General and the Governor on the Coal Difficulty—An Effect of the Late Riotous Proceedings in the Scranton Region—The Progress of Arbitration—Summary of the Trade for the Week.

The Attorney-General of the State, who on last Saturday, by the order of his Excellency Governor Geary, made application in the Supreme Court for writs of *quo warranto* against all the large coal railroad corporations of the State, has by so doing inaugurated a long term of judicial proceedings which will give something to do to the courts, the companies, and, last but not least, to the Attorney-General, for—it might almost be said—ages to come. What the value of this move may be cannot as yet be seen, but it is very easy to see a reason for it on the ground of expediency. But this expediency has, however, nothing whatever to do with the question of a settlement of the coal difficulties.

The fact of the matter was, as it is generally understood, though not expressed, that the outrageous state of affairs in the upper coal region—which *were* outrageous, notwithstanding all the smoothing over and smothering up of the facts by the miners and those who favor them—compelled the Governor to take some active measures for the maintenance of order. A neglect of this upon his part would immediately set against him a large number of his remaining friends who are in favor of the side of law and order. But any such active measures against the lawless miners could be construed on the part of the miners as a crusade against the whole class which the Governor, with great sacrifices to himself, had been endeavoring to conciliate at Harrisburg. A sacrifice of their good will and esteem, even with the gain of the good opinion of the worthier and more numerous class, could not be thought of, for miners have votes. Votes, according to the Governor's plans, will soon be very desirable to that personage, and every vote upon a waining side is precious. To obtain advice as to how to straddle both horns of the dilemma, the Governor goes to the Attorney-General, and the Attorney-General, like a good physician, recommends a method of treatment which would act as a soporific upon the miners, whose troublesome and much-feared powers are ever on the alert, and at the same time, without his knowledge, would work as a tonic upon the Governor's weak nerves. It is recommended that a show of impartial judicial chastisement be made right and left; that the military and the terrors of the law be invoked to put down disorder on the one hand, and on the other a writ of *quo warranto*, with the terrors which should accompany it, be shaken in the face of the great companies. "Not that the great companies fear the writ at all," the Attorney-General might remark, "nor yet that it will do the least particle of good, but then, you know, the miners don't know what a writ of *quo warranto* is, and will suppose that is all right, and that we are giving the railroad companies —." The latter part may be filled in with the only expressive style of language in use at Harrisburg.

The act of flaunting the writs before the railroad companies is about equivalent to the threat of the small boy who, when his adversary has reached the paternal mansion, from the safely distant windows of which he pokes his head with fingers at nose in defiance, tells the fortified party to come out and get a "licking" which cannot be administered on account of the existing circumstances preventing. To all such challenges the candidate for the honors of defeat replies only with the uplifted finger, and declines to come out. The railroad companies are safely in position behind a bulwark of law and right, which, by the decision both of legislative committee and Supreme Court, they have not transgressed. The Attorney-General and the Governor, small boys though in great men's clothing, are challenging the companies to transgress, or to come out, so that they can be "licked," which the companies, not desiring to be licked, decline to do.

The move is in accordance with the regular political principle of conciliation on both sides when an office is desired, and it will take but a very short-sighted person to see the motive that actuated it. But that it will do no good in the present difficulty is conceded on all sides. The railroad companies and legal authorities say and believe that no decision of any kind on the question can be reached by the courts under eighteen months, and even the miners express their belief that it is not expected much sooner. But it must be remembered that a decision rendered at that early day will be in favor of the companies, because it is the earliest time that it can get through the machinery of the court. If the suit leans unfavorably to the companies it will be fought by the companies to the death, and unnumbered years will be consumed in its solution. The best thing that could be done would be when the Governor supposes that his mining friends are sufficiently conciliated, to withdraw the suit and let the whole matter drop. By this means much expense would be saved to the Commonwealth and the companies, the money being of vastly more value in other ways, and the Attorney-General and Governor would be free to engage in causes more needful of their attention.

A noticeable effect of the late riotous demonstrations in the Scranton region has been to change considerably the tone of the New York press toward the miners. Heretofore a friend of the operators or railroad companies could not be found among those who have charge of, and express their opinions through, the New York papers. The New Yorkers had been the sufferers by their great railroad corporations, and when the tolls were raised and prices went up the cry was great against them. The miner was everywhere held up as the victim, not the aggressor, through the ignorance of those who made the outcry. But the recent proceedings have opened their eyes to see what kind of men they have to deal with in the mining regions, and now the current of opinion is the other way. They now say that the miners have been in the wrong, but even this expression of opinion shows that they have not the feeling against the miners that is justly felt here. They have not yet been as long tried by the tricks of the miners as we have, and, besides, they have had all along to deal with the Lazerne region, which is as different from our Schuylkill region in its inhabitants and their manner of doing things as black from white.

The arbitration movement, or the English system of boards of arbitration and an umpire, is now going bravely on among the miners, but with what result remains to be seen. The General Council of the W. B. A. have, after much deliberation and discussion, agreed in recommending it, but the miners themselves, or rather the leaders of the branch unions, may yet reject it before it is fully matured. But should it be really tried, the ultimate success will depend upon the spirit in which the rival interests meet. If they meet together mutually desiring true arbitration, and willing to give up any little points that may be in the way, good may result. But if each party under the name of arbitration desires to make everything possible out of the other, the trouble will be as great as ever, and forty thousand boards of arbitration and as many umpires would not have the smallest particle of power towards adjusting matters.

The following is a summary of the trade for the week, from the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of to-day:—

"The quantity sent by rail for the last week was 16,861 tons; by canal, 5475 tons; for the week 22,336 tons, against 31,902 for the corresponding week last year. The supply of anthracite for the week was 70,657 tons, against 228,370 tons last year. Total supply so far this year 1,497,543 tons, against 3,248,122 tons last year, making the decrease so far this year 1,750,579 tons. The total supply of all kinds for the week was 125,668 tons, against 259,789 tons last year. Total supply 1,849,811 tons against 3,469,371 tons last year, making the decrease of all kinds this year, so far, 1,619,560 tons. The loss in round numbers is divided as follows among the different regions:—

	Loss.	Gain.
Schuylkill	320,000	
Lehigh	500 000	
Wyoming	980,000	
Lyken's Valley	7,000	
Shamokin		46,000
Bituminous regions		141,000
	1,807,000	187,000
	187,000	
Total loss so far	1,620,000	

"It will be recollected that the collieries in Schuylkill county were suspended, with a few exceptions, last year for a considerable time, while the Lehigh and Lackawanna regions were not suspended, and we will have still lost 320,000 tons. If it had not been for the stupidity of the leaders in Schuylkill county in abrogating the basis which had been amicably settled by all parties and uniting with the other counties in a suspension, the shipments from Schuylkill county this year, so far, would have been 13,000,000 tons, instead of 568,567 tons.

"In Northumberland county the same basis was adopted as in Schuylkill county, and they adhered to it and worked on as usual, and they show an increase of 46,000 tons so far. It does seem that the leaders in Schuylkill county, judging from their acts in thus recklessly trifling with the interests of the laboring classes and the immense investments of capital, are either an arrant set of knaves or a set of great ignoramuses, so far as business is concerned, and really ought to be shut up in prison or a lunatic asylum to prevent their intimidating and robbing their victims of millions of their only capital, which is labor.

"Anthracite has receded in the Boston market to $8 50@9, and the supply will last until the middle of May, so great has been the economy in its use, and the substitution of bituminous in place of anthracite. The consumption of anthracite coal will be reduced this year at least one million tons below what it would have been if the ignoramuses that control the workingmen had not abrogated the Schuylkill county basis for 1871, and ordered a suspension on the 10th of January."

ST. CLEMENT'S.

Frauds in the Vestry Election—The Case to be Taken Before the Supreme Court.

Another stage in the ecclesiastical bout at St. Clement's is about being reached, and an important one, since the unpleasant controversy, hitherto confined to the partial privacy of the vestry, now will be carried into the broad publicity of the Supreme Court, there to be viewed in all its lights and shades; to be wrangled on; to be delved into by cunning lawyers after the *animus* of the quarrel, and then to be decided by the great judicial minds of the bench, leaving the parishioners in the same condition of mingled doubt and dissatisfaction that they now experience.

The recent election for vestrymen was so close as to decide neither for nor against the rector, Rev. Dr. Batterson. The old vestry, who had called the rector to an account for his High Church proclivities, were elected by so small a number of votes over the opposition as to convince the public that they did not receive a decided approval for the course they pursued, and that instead—as one would have supposed before the election—of the rector being generally denounced by his parishioners, a very large portion of them were in full and hearty sympathy with him.

Some time this afternoon, and if not this afternoon then on Monday, the defeated candidates will apply to the Supreme Court for the issuing of writs of *quo warranto*, compelling the present vestry to show cause why the return of votes of the Easter election should not be amended. The result of that election was 19 votes for the old vestry to 17 for the new. But the tellers refused to receive six votes, the two offered by the rector and his assistant, Rev. Mr. Stewart, one by a lady "because her husband was not with her!" and the remaining three by persons who favored the course of the rector. On the other hand the tellers are alleged to have accepted four votes, accounted by the opposition illegal. If, therefore upon the hearing before the Court, the illegality of the four be proven and the legality of the six rejected be established, then the rector will have a clear majority of eight in his favor and the old vestry will retire. Thus the matter stands. The writs will be made returnable on the 1st of June, and the hearing will be of the deepest interest.

EASTER SUNDAY AT ADVENT P. E. CHURCH.—The neat audience-chamber was made exceedingly attractive with the adornment of fragrant spring flowers, and a very large congregation was in attendance both morning and evening. The rector, Rev. J. W. Claxton, adapted his discourses to the occasion. The music, under the direction of Mr. John Graf, deserves a word of commendation. A juvenile choir of sixteen boys, under his effective training, chanted in excellent time and with good effect. Moreover, the occasion was made an event of gratification to the vestry and members of the church, inasmuch as the liberal collection of $2200 was obtained, the amount requisite to extinguish the remainder of the debt against the building.

At an election held on Easter Monday, the following gentlemen were elected to the vestry:—Abel Reed, George Remsen, Charles Remington, Charles S. Riley, Charles Watson, W. Nicholson, J. B. Peddle, Edw. Evans, J. E. Hallowell, Daniel Fitler.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S ROOMS.—The Pennsylvania Historical Society has obtained possession, on a long lease, of the building which stands on the south side of Spruce street, midway between Eighth and Ninth streets, and is about to alter it for its use. This building belongs to the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and was erected for the sole purpose of holding the mammoth picture of "Christ Healing the Sick," painted by Benjamin West and presented to the Hospital Society. After it had been on exhibition a long time, returning a good revenue to the society, it was removed to the Pennsylvania Asylum for the Insane, in West Philadelphia, and the building in Spruce street gradually fell into disuse. The Historical Society will occupy this structure until the building fund now being raised reaches a figure to warrant the construction of an edifice for the use of the society.

A CHANCE FOR A PAYING ENTERPRISE.—At noon on Tuesday next Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons will sell at the Philadelphia Exchange 30 very desirable lots of ground on the west side of Broad street, adjoining north of the Monument Cemetery. The particular attention of purchasers is called to these lots, and especially public institutions. Projectors of first-class hotels will find this locality admirably adapted for an enterprise of this kind, situated as it would be on the handsomest and most progressive thoroughfare in our city. In view of the fact that the Junction Railroad intends shortly to establish a station near by, and in view also of the enormous crowd of visitors which will arrive in Philadelphia at the Centennial Celebration, the selection of this site for a first-class hotel would be an act of wisdom.

STEALING PADLOCKS.—Recently the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have suffered numerous losses of brass padlocks which have been stolen from their freight cars. One of the cars belonging to the company was yesterday standing on the track on Washington street, near Twenty-third, when a man named Patrick Munn went up to the car for the purpose of stealing the lock from it. While engaged in so doing he was captured by Special Officer Gray and a policeman who had been stationed there to watch the cars. Munn was taken before Alderman Massey and held in $800 bail. Another man who was in company with the prisoner managed to make his escape.

TO CAPITALISTS, SEEKERS OF COUNTRY SEATS, FARMS, MANSIONS, ETC.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons advertise, on our fifth page, a very elegant country seat known as "Woolton," situate on the Philadelphia and Wilmington Turnpike, three miles above Wilmington; elegant mansion, built in castellated style, with every modern convenience; 50 acres, and tenant-houses, coach-house, barn, etc. Their catalogue of 36 pages, issued to-day, comprises a number of farms, country-seats, residences, cottages, large lots, etc., by order of the Orphans' Court, executors, trustees, and others. Plans and full particulars at their auction-rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

A COURSE of two interesting lectures will be given in Rev. Dr. Wylie's Church, Broad street, below Spruce, beginning at 8 P. M. The first lecture will be delivered by Rev. E. D. G. Prime, D. D., of New York, on Tuesday, April 18, Subject, "Around the World—How to Go; What to See; What it Costs." The second lecture will be delivered by Rev. John Hall, D. D., on Tuesday, April 25. Subject, "Personal Power." We recommend these lectures as being eminently instructive and interesting. Tickets may be procured at the door of the church on the evening of each lecture respectively.

DRUNK AND RECKLESS.—A farmer of Dublin township, Bucks county, named Henry Detwiler, came to town yesterday, sold his load of hay, received the money, and then got gloriously drunk. In the excess of his delight he drove up Ridge avenue with a pace which might have answered very well for a race-course, but which did not suit the streets of Philadelphia. At Ogden street the career of our gay and festive Henry was arrested. He was taken before Alderman Pancoast and fined by that magistrate.

A CHARGE WITH FIXED BAYONET.—Officer Shields last night sought to stop the drunken carousal of one Daniel Fernon, in a house No. 701 Lebanon street, in the Third ward. The officer had no sooner entered the door than Daniel made a dash at him with a rifle and bayonet. It suddenly struck the officer that the place was too hot for him, and he got out of the door with considerable alacrity. The policeman watched his chances, and finally he caught the fellow napping, having laid down the rifle. Alderman Bonsall held the prisoner for a further hearing.

BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.—A young man named Charles Wilson, who represented himself as an employe of the firm of D. Mershon's Sons, some time ago took lodgings at the house of W. H. Gossler, No. 725 Wood street. Yesterday he suddenly disappeared from the place, and with him a number of articles of clothing belonging to Mr. Gossler. The thief is still at large.

LOCAL TAXATION.—A special meeting of the Philadelphia Social Science Association will be held on Thursday evening next at the Hall of the Mercantile Library, when Hon. Thomas Cochran, President of the Board of Revision, will read a paper on "Local Taxation in Philadelphia," which will be followed by a discussion.

INSANE.—Vagrant Detective Reeder this morning found an old demented woman wandering through the streets. She gives her name as Hannah Bressel, and states that her residence is in Bedford county. She is laboring under religious monomania. Mr. Reeder sent the unfortunate old lady to the insane department of the Almshouse.

RUN OVER BY A CAR.—Elijah Stewart, aged forty-five years, was run over at 10 o'clock this morning at Twenty-first and Walnut streets by a car on the Chesnut and Walnut streets line. Mr. Stewart was badly injured. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

DROWNED MAN FOUND.—The body of a drowned man was found off Smith's Island this morning, where the Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest. The deceased is dressed in a grey vest, blue pants, blue shirt, low shoes, and woollen stockings. The body has a leather strap around the waist.

STONE THROWER.—Thomas Fisher, a lad, was yesterday arrested at Tenth and Diamond streets for throwing stones. He was bound over in $800 bail by Alderman Massey.

THE P. F. D.—Thus far the Commissioners of the Paid Fire Department have paid out $97,054 78 for apparatus, horses, harness, and hose.

VAGRANTS ARRESTED.—The police of the Sixth district yesterday arrested six vagrants in the vicinity of Twenty-third and Market streets. They have been sent to prison.

DR. RUSH'S BEQUEST.

A Bill of Equity Filed in the Supreme Court in Regard to the Site of the Philadelphia Library.

A bill of equity has been filed in the Supreme Court by Messrs. William H. Rawle, R. C. McMurtrie, and William M. Meredith, with a view of raising the question whether the executor of Dr. Rush is bound in conscience to regard the wish of the testator in respect to the site of the Ridgway branch of the Philadelphia Library. The bill, after reciting the will of Dr. Rush, and setting forth the action of the company in accepting it, goes on to say:—Your orators aver and charge that the discretion given by his executor to select a site of the intended building is in the nature of a trust corporation, and that the whole tenor of the will indicates that it was the intention of the testator to found a charity which should be beneficial to your orators, as a library company having a collection of books, by affording and providing them a building for that purpose; that this general intent was clogged with no conditions saving such as have been distinctly set forth; and that the power to select a site was merely incidental to the execution of that main purpose.

They are advised and so submit to the Court that all discretionary power given to the defendant by the will and codicils of the testator was in the nature of property of your orators, inasmuch as its exercise will vary and modify their rights, and will certainly destroy or greatly impair the usefulness of the literary charity to be administered by them—that the verbal directions of the testator, varying the nature of the trust and confidence reposed by him in the defendant, and the right which your orators, as devisees, had in the beneficial enjoyment of the exercise of that power, were as absolutely null and void as those of a stranger—first, by reason of being made within one month prior to the death of the testator, and therefore void under the statute in such case provided; and, secondly, by reason of their not being in writing and signed by the testator at the end thereof, in accordance with the statute relating to wills; it is further averred that the promise made by the defendant to the testator was wholly illegal and could not lawfully bind the former nor be enforced against him.

What they specially ask is that the matter be referred to a master to inquire and report what would be a proper site and fit location for the library building, to the end that the true intent of the testator may be carried into full force and effect. An early day will probably be set apart for the hearing.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon today was 277, being an increase of 3 over those of last week and a decrease of 58 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 165 were adults; 112 were minors; 185 were born in the United States; 73 were foreign; 12 were people of color; and 10 were from the country. Of this number, 53 died of consumption of the lungs; 11 of disease of the heart; 3 of marasmus; 14 of old age; 9 of typhoid fever; 12 of convulsions; 4 of scarlet fever; 28 of inflammation of the lungs; 4 of congestion of the brain, and 13 of debility.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	17	Sixteenth	5
Second	16	Seventeenth	11
Third	6	Eighteenth	17
Fourth	12	Nineteenth	22
Fifth	11	Twentieth	29
Sixth	6	Twenty-first	4
Seventh	17	Twenty-second	3
Eighth	11	Twenty-third	3
Ninth	2	Twenty-fourth	7
Tenth	11	Twenth-fifth	4
Eleventh	3	Twenth-sixth	13
Twelfth	6	Twenty-seventh	20
Thirteenth	4	Twenty-eighth	2
Fourteenth	5	Unknown	10
Fifteenth	9		
Total			277

THE LATE DR. ELIAB WARD—ACTION OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—At noon to-day the members of the Board of Health met to take action on the death of the the President of the board, Dr. Eliab Ward.

Dr. James A. McCrea, President *pro tem.*, occupied the chair.

Dr. Stewardson offered the following:—

Inasmuch as it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from his sphere of public usefulness our President, Doctor Eliab Ward, therefore

Resolved, That we have heard with deep regret of the recent death of our lamented fellow-member, a gentleman whose kind feelings and genial deportment endear him to our memory, and whose impartiality in the exercise of his duties as presiding officer of the board commanded our respect.

Resolved, That we most cordially tender to the family of the deceased our sincere condolence in their severe affliction.

Resolved, That when this board adjourns it be to meet at this office on Monday next at 2 P. M., to attend the funeral from his late residence.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

After appropriate remarks from the members the resolutions were adopted and the meeting adjourned.

THE TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—AN APPEAL FOR AID.—The Trinity Presbyterian Church has addressed a circular to the Presbyterians of Philadelphia for pecuniary aid to help them to remove the debt from the church. At a recent meeting of the congregation a resolution was adopted to the effect that, in view of the request of the presbytery, they would not incur any pecuniary liabilities until the present church debt has been removed. The Advisory Committee of the presbytery, in return, adopted a resolution commending the church to the sympathy and material aid of the community. The congregation are united and harmonious, and doing all they can to sustain the church, but are wholly unable to meet the claims pressing upon it. The church is situated at Frankford road and Cambria street, a section of growing importance. If the church is freed from all indebtedness, the committee believes that, being situated in that rapidly growing neighborhood, it will be one of the most successful missionary enterprises in all the bounds of the presbytery. The announcement is signed by the Advisory Committee, which includes the following gentlemen:—Rev. G. W. Musgrave, D. D., Rev. S. A. Mutchmore, Benedict D. Stewart, Robert Scott, and J. A. Gardner. The pastor of the Trinity Church is Rev. R. A. Brown.

A PAINFUL CASE—THREE STARVING CHILDREN.—It would seem almost an impossibility for a person to starve in such an open and wealthy city as Philadelphia, yet that such things can happen is shown by the circumstance that yesterday Vagrant Detective Reeder found three children in the last stages of starvation in a house at Broad and Kater streets. There was not a morsel of food in the miserable hovel, the children were sick and in rags, and had not the little ones been discovered when they were death would have stepped in and relieved their miseries. The circumstances surrounding this case are of the most painful nature. The mother is in Moyamensing, having been sent there for the fiendish crime of having thrown a bottle of vitriol in a neighbor's face, and the father is a drunken sot. The little children were cared for, clothing provided them, and are now in the St. John's Orphan Asylum.

MEETING OF THE PARK COMMISSION.—An adjourned stated meeting of the Park Commission was held to-day at noon, Hon. Morton McMichael in the chair.

The damages awarded to George Crock were ordered to be paid, and immediate possession of his property was ordered to be taken.

The new park-keepers were ordered to immediate duty to prevent reckless and improper driving. Sundry repairs to the Wissahickon road were ordered to be made. A new road around Laurel Hill was directed to be made.

The Committee on Plans and Improvements reported the selection of a site for the monument to the memory of President Lincoln. The report was received and adopted. The monument will be placed at the foot of Lemon Hill on a spot at the intersection of the Green street drive and the river road.

ACKNOWLEDGED.—A correspondent, "Thompson," sends us $5 for the immediate relief of the distressed family of whom we spoke yesterday. Fire Marshal Blackburn can have the same by applying at this office.

The agent of the German Society, Mr. Brandt, paid a visit to the suffering family yesterday and relieved their present necessities by a gift of some money. Mr. Brandt also went around among the neighbors and collected some cash and a basket of vegetables.

Lieutenant Thomas, by the direction of Chief Mulholland, also collected a large basket of eatables.

"V. C. B." has sent us $3 for the destitute Kensington family.

SALE OF A COUNTRY MANSION.—M. Thomas & Sons will sell at the Philadelphia Exchange, on Tuesday next, at noon, a desirable country seat at Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, consisting of a rough-cast mansion, surrounded by fine lawns and shade trees, with all modern conveniences, brick stable, a splendid orchard, stocked with the finest kind of fruit-bearing trees, and a vegetable garden with hot-beds, etc. This is just the spot for a Philadelphian, being within a short distance of the city, eleven daily trains passing the premises. There is excellent gunning and fishing near at hand. Immediate possession will be given.

A FRAUD.—A fraud, in the shape of a young man of light hair and fair complexion, has been going the rounds, talking glibly religious, and with oily lies raking stamps out of people by very pathetic and dramatic stories of distress among religious friends of his. People should watch this fellow.

MAD DOG.—Officer Murphy, of the Second district, shot a mad dog at nine o'clock this morning, on Washington street, below Front.

The New Central Cloth House.

FRIES, MALSEED, AND HAWKINS,

S.. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

We guarantee to show the largest and most COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS in our line to be found in the city, all of which being purchased entirely for cash, will be sold at prices beyond competition.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

ELEGANT SACKINGS.
SPOTTED CLOAKINGS.
WHITE CORDUROYS.
FANCY CLOTHS.
WATERPROOFS.
RIDING HABITS.
VELVETEENS.
HONEYCOMB CLOTHS.
BOYS' CASSIMERES, 35 CENTS UPWARDS.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

ELEGANT SPRING CASSIMERES.
FINE PARIS VESTINGS.
SCOTCH CHEVIOTS.
DIAGONAL COATINGS.
ENGLISH CASSIMERES.
TRICOTS AND GRANITES.
BLUE FLANNELS.
ENGLISH MELTONS.
FRENCH CLOTHS.
TURKISH VESTINGS.
DRAPS D'ETE.
MARSEILLES VESTINGS.
FANCY LINENS.
FRENCH DOESKINS.
GOODS FOR FRIENDS.

The New Central Cloth House,

FRIES, MALSEED, AND HAWKINS,

S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,

4 1 8stSp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH.

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT Street,

WILL OPEN

MONDAY and TUESDAY, April 17 and 18,

2 Cases Lawns and Organdies, New.
2 Cases Grenadines, Choice.
2 Cases Bordered Lawns and Percales.
Black Hernanis, Black Silks.
Striped Silks and Japanese.
1000 Linen Suits, $5'00.
1000 White Muslin Suits, $5'00.
New Styles in Suits, $10 to $150.
Fine English Hosiery.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

WALRAVEN,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT St.,

Offers some new designs for

CURTAINS AMD LAMBREQUINS,
FRENCH CRETONNES,
STRIPED TERRY and COTELINES.

Also, GIMPS AND TRIMMINGS of entirely new patterns.

An assortment of LACE CURTAINS of especial elegance and cheapness, some as low as $1 00 a window.

BROCHE TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS are offered greatly below intrinsic values, with a large assortment of EMBROIDERED CLOTH PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. 3 16 thstu3mrp

CARPETINGS, ETC.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

FRESH

CANTON MATTINGS,

ALL WIDTHS,

WHITE, CHECK, AND FANCY.

LOW PRICES.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street,

3 1 wsm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE, BARGAINS—LOTS OF FIVE and ten acres on the Asylum road, Frankford. 4 18stuth3t R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building.

DRY GOODS.

LXXI. FASHIONS FOR SPRING OF 71.

EYRE AND LANDELL,

IV and ARCH Streets,

Offer their esteemed customers the best assortment of fabrics for SPRING PROMENADE DRESSES.

Popular Pongees.
Popular Serges.
Popular Grosailles.
Popular Poplins.

We have the above goods in Shades that Frou-Frou beautifully. [4 27 mwf3mrp

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

ALEXANDER RICKEY,

Importer, Jobber, and Retailer of Dry Goods,

DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF CHOICE FABRICS IN DRY GOODS,

AT POPULAR PRICES,

STOCK DAILY REPLENISHED

With the CHEAPEST and CHOICEST OFFERINGS of this and other markets.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,

3 21 tuthstf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Invites attention to his stock of

SILKS OF ALL KINDS,

INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.

Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,

INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAPE IN SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. [4 13 2mrp

DRY GOODS.

1871 SINCE 1853.

SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,

LINENS, CASSIMERES, ETC. ETC.,

"AT THORNLEY'S

OLD-ESTABLISHED CORNER.'

A LARGE STOCK,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

VERY MODERATE PRICES.

To enumerate the varied and extensive stock of such a House as ours in a readable newspaper advertisement would be impossible, but to all readers of THE TELEGRAPH we extend a cordial invitation to look through and examine, and we shall feel gratified and obliged.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

2 28 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

CHEAP RELIABLE ONE-PRICE STORE.

Special Announcement.

It gives me great pleasure to inform the ladies that I have just opened a superior stock of

Lyons Black Silks

For the spring of 1871, from the lowest to the best grades. Unsurpassed for color, cheapness, and durability.

It will be my constant aim, at all times, to be under the market price.

We have no American Silks.

ALSO,

Dress Goods for Spring.

2 cases of Silk Serge for Suits, 75c., cheap at $1.
2 cases of Black Mohair, superior goods,

Much Under Price.

Spring Poplins for Suits, from 31 to 75c.
1 case Serge Plaids, beautiful quality, only 25c.
Plaids at all prices for Suits.
A full line of Silk Rolled Poplins for Suits. A full line of Japanese Silks, plain, plaid, and stripe, or in Dress Patterns, at our usual low prices.
All the above at

GEORGE D. WISHAM'S,

3 11s 12t8p No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

Our motto:—Small Profits and Quick Sales.

DIAMOND-MESH HERNANIES.

We have received an invoice of these Desirable Goods, for which there was so great a demand last season.

PERKINS & CO.,

No. 9 South NINTH Street,

2 28 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Every variety of HERNANI in stock.

THE NEW YORK Dyeing and Printing ESTABLISHMENT,

STATEN ISLAND,

40 N. EIGHTH Street,

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No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.

DYE AND FINISH IN THE BEST MANNER,

Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Tissues, Barages, Merinos, Cloths, Alpacas, Reps, Paramattas, Muslin Delaines, Fringes, Trimmings, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, etc.

Also, cleanse Lace Curtains and Linen Shades in a superior manner. Goods called for and delivered in any part of the city. 4 15 stuth2mrp

ELY, HUNSBERGER & ELY.

SILKS, Stripe and Plaid

IRON MESH HERNANIES,

HANDSOME LAWNS,

TRAVELLING GOODS.

LLAMA POINTES AND JACKETS.

No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES.

2500 PARASOLS.

All the new styles, in all colors of linings, size.

Also, more shades and styles of KID GLOVES than can be seen in any other house in America of our celebrated.

LaBelle Kid Glove

$1·25 Per Pair.

BEST $1·25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA. Every pair guaranteed. If they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,

No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET AND No. 908 CHESNUT STREET,

4 1 stuwtf PHILADELPHIA.

FINE STATIONERY AND Card Engraving.

DREKA,

No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,

9 13 tuths3p

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

A fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PAPER, with Envelopes to Match. PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always on hand.

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